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CURZON STATEMENT ON EGYPT APPROVED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

Members Appear to Regard the Foreign Secretary's Explanation as Embodying Firmness and Justice Needed in Case

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Earl Curzon's statement on Egypt summarized in yesterday's cable appeared to be regarded by the House of Lords as embodying the firmness and justice necessitated by the Egyptian trouble. The statement, of course,

was not intended merely for their Lordships' consumption but for a very wide audience throughout the world.

The Foreign Secretary's statement was a lengthy one, aiming at placing every factor in this difficult situation in its proper perspective, and therefore can-

not be compressed with justice.

He traced the history of the local situation in Egypt from May last, when Muhammad Said Pasha began the task of restoring order and tranquility in the country, which had been disturbed by the abortive revolution of the spring. By July normal conditions had been reestablished and the fellahs, constituting over 90 per cent of the population, were enjoying an almost unprecedented degree of prosperity, tending to efface from their thoughts the stormy time they had passed through during the war.

The high cost of living, however, which had not yet diminished, Lord Curzon added, kept alive the feeling of discontent, and the nationalist leaders exploited this discontent so that in August signs of industrial unrest became prevalent in the towns. Fundamentally to economic causes this was exploited for political purposes by agitators. Trade unions or syndicates were formed and foreign Socialist elements took no inconsiderable part in fomenting the discontent.

Example Set by Government

In September came the attempted assassination of the Prime Minister, which was without doubt a political crime. The government strove to meet the legitimate workers' grievances by establishing a conciliation board, which was not unsuccessful in substantially ameliorating the Labor conditions, while the government itself set an example by a generous increase in its rates of pay. In September also the telegram from Paris stating that the United States had decided that Egypt was politically independent, although officially contradicted by the American agency in Cairo, had a considerable effect, as the Nationalist Party had never ceased to believe that its campaign would receive the support of one or other of the great powers.

Such expectations, however, were doomed to complete disappointment, the Allies having recognized the British protectorate and such recognition being contained in the Peace Treaty with Germany and therefore having been confirmed by all the signatories. His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the Milner mission, as the outbreak of the disorder in October was distinctly and directly connected with the anticipated dispatch of that mission. He recalled his May announcement, regarding the mission, whose object he defined then as being aimed at "the progressive development of self-governing institutions," words deliberately and most completely ignored in the subsequent agitation, although constituting the keynote to the mission's policy.

Explanation of Delay

Lord Curzon dealt with the delay in dispatching the mission due to the difficulty of finding available members with the requisite authority and experience, the inadvisability of sending the mission to make summer investigations in the interior of the country, the desirability of giving Muhammad Said Pasha's administration an opportunity of establishing itself and the illusory hope that the Peace Conference at Paris might address itself before the autumn to the solution of the Eastern problem. Viscount Allenby informed the government that the Sultan of Egypt and the Prime Minister both favored postponement until autumn, and that he agreed with their views.

Continuing, Lord Curzon said that the words "British protectorate" had become a battle-cry in the agitation mounted in Egypt. To remove such gross and palpable misunderstandings, Lord Curzon explained that the declaration of the British protectorate in 1914 was not intended, or regarded then, as a high-handed act in suppression of Egyptian liberties.

It was decided upon by Mr. Asquith as much as by Lord Milner and was a more generous policy than annexation, which some people strongly advocated. While it might have been wiser to have done so, they could readily understand why the implication of a protectorate was not defined. Egypt soon inevitably became a throbbing hive of war industry and commotion. An attempt to form a constitution of Egypt would probably have been found practicable at that time.

Primarily an Egyptian Interest

After the reference to Egypt's geographical position, which was cabled yesterday, Lord Curzon continued that Egypt is, of course, primarily an Egyptian interest, the good government and prosperity and happiness of its people are its first concern, but it is also a British in-

REPLY EXPECTED IN JENKINS CASE

Week Has Elapsed Since United States Demanded Release of Consular Agent—Mexican Advises Forecast Early Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—One week has elapsed since the United States Government sent a note to the Mexican Government demanding the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was arrested on a charge of collusion with Mexican bandits who kidnaped him and held him for a ransom of \$150,000. Although no reply had been received yesterday at the State Department, advices from Mexico City indicate one might be expected momentarily.

Annexation Not Intended

Egypt's constitutional history, since the first grant of representative institutions after Lord Dufferin's mission nearly 40 years ago, culminating in the organic law of 1913 which was unhappily never carried into effective operation owing to the subsequent outbreak of war, supplied a sufficient answer to these misunderstandings.

If annexation, either open or disguised, had been intended, the time to carry it out was the winter of 1914. But it was not intended then and was not intended now. Egypt depended upon Britain for safety from foreign attack and for her existence as a nation, but within these boundaries there was a wide and ample field, in which the Egyptians were invited to participate, and they must, as time passed on, participate in an ever-increasing degree in their country's government.

"We recognize," Lord Curzon said, "the legitimacy of these aspirations, and we desire to provide for their satisfaction." Continuing, Lord Curzon said, the dispatch of the Milner mission had also been delayed until Lord Allenby returned to Cairo and took stock of the situation, when he advised that the mission should start with as little delay as possible. Preparations were now being made for its early departure.

Appeal to Moderate Opinion

The Turkish Peace Treaty would make no difference in the situation, as it would include the recognition of the British protectorate. The treaty, moreover, would not alter in any way the fundamental purpose of Lord Milner's mission, namely, to consider the progressive development of Egyptian self-government institutions under British protection.

Dealing briefly with the recent Egyptian disturbances, Lord Curzon said that this effervescence was common to many parts of the eastern world. The precise parts played in it by political agitation, religious fanaticism, the reaction of war, economic causes, and the undisciplined forces of anarchy, it was difficult to disentangle, but they imposed upon the Egyptian and British authorities the primary duty of enforcing law and order, while pursuing the path mapped out by the highest conception of duty to Egypt and Britain.

The effort to raise Egypt from the misery and oppression in which she was plunged less than a half century ago, the successful results of which had been Britain's pride and Egypt's glory, could not be dropped midway. Therefore, she appealed to the moderate opinion in Egypt to support the British Government and to cooperate with Lord Milner and his colleagues.

TEMPERANCE BILL FOR BRITAIN PLANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

The government will introduce a temperance bill before the end of the year in charge of the Minister for Education, H. A. L. Fisher. So the Prime Minister informed a deputation of churches recently. From reports it appears that the intention is to perpetuate the Liquor Control Board, while commissions will be set up to advise Parliament regarding further legislation.

The government, the Prime Minister said, was attempting to proceed along the lines of an agreement and he indicated his view that prohibition could not succeed in this country.

The Prime Minister said that temperance efforts in Great Britain had been hampered by division among temperance people.

VICTORY FOR LABOR IN BRITISH ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Today Chester-le-Street, a Durham mining constituency, returned John Lawson, Labor, to Parliament by 17,838 votes. David Gilmore, Lis National Democratic Party opponent, received only 5,313, the Labor majority being 12,525. Mr. Gilmore fought as an opponent of nationalism.

More widespread interest is attached to the Plymouth result, where Lady Astor's success is expected, and to the Thanet division contest, where Edmund Harmsworth stood as an anti-waste candidate. These results will be declared on Friday.

NEW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Mr.

Scialoja, who has been appointed Foreign Minister, is expected to return to Paris this week.

PEOPLE OPPOSED TO MAKING TREATY AN ELECTION ISSUE

Partisan Struggle in Senate Annoying—Delay Said to Threaten Peace—Administration, It Is Thought, Must Give Ground

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reports reaching Washington directly and indirectly from all sections of the country do not indicate any enthusiasm on the part of the masses of the voters for such a contingency as the making of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations covenant in the presidential elections of 1920.

As far as can be judged here, the prevailing sentiment, and this seems to be especially true of the business interests of the Nation, is one of annoyance at the partisan struggle between the President and his opponents in Washington, which more than any other factor, it is asserted, contributed to the rejection of the Treaty and the postponement of a final settlement.

As clouds gather on the horizon in various parts of the world, with the United States more than an interested spectator, it is being realized more and more every day that further postponement is not only threatening the peace and the progress of the nations just emerged from the world war, but is having a detrimental effect on the internal conditions of this country.

For this, among other reasons, it is hoped that senators returning to Washington next week will oppose proposals to postpone final action on the Treaty until after the national election. To make the Treaty and the League the issue, it is pointed out, would mean submerging the vital questions of domestic policy.

No Move Toward a Compromise

Although the opening of the December session is only a few days off, no move looking toward a compromise has been made by either of the factions in the Senate. The lines to all effects and purposes are precisely where they were on the night the Treaty was rejected, with the Republican side of the Senate practically solid for at least 95 per cent of the program embodied in the Lodge reservations. It is improbable that any move for a rapprochement will be made until after the President's conference with Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and minority leader, and his annual address to Congress next Monday.

If the Treaty is to be passed without delay, there is no doubt that the Administration must yield much ground. The difficulty in effecting ratification lies in the fact that the President's opponents in the Senate insist not on a compromise but on capitulation. For the moment, at least, it is not believed he is prepared to give way to the extent demanded by the Republican leaders in the Senate. A tentative offer for a compromise will be made; but, unless there is complete agreement beforehand, the Treaty will not emerge from the Foreign Relations Committee, where its bitter opponents are in the majority and more than ready to act as foster-mother to the Treaty for an indefinite time.

Misunderstandings Cleared Up

In the meantime the atmosphere has been cleared of certain misunderstandings. If the reaction caused in Europe by the deadlock in the Senate proved anything, it demonstrated the fact that the disappointment was not caused by the reservations or the "Americanizing" process, but by the rejection of the Treaty. The daily cables received at the State Department seem to indicate that the reservations would have been accepted by the European allies even if a grumble about "seeking special privileges" was inevitable.

While Europe is hoping that better counsels will prevail in the American Senate, the partisan campaign proceeds apace in Washington. In a statement issued last night, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared that "the political floundering" of the Senate was responsible for the rejection of the Treaty. The opponents of the President, Mr. Cummings said, did not seem to understand what America can honor requires.

He said in part: "We should have been the first of the great powers to ratify the Treaty of Peace. We should have led the way in the reconstruction of the world." The Senate has occupied six months in sterile debate and has not yet been able to say 'yes' or 'no' to the Treaty. Peace has been postponed, internal chaos still exists, the trade of the world is slipping away from America, the work of reconstruction has now been taken up and Republican leaders seem to remember only that they are Republicans. The people have, indeed, paid a staggering penalty for the folly of electing a Republican Congress last November."

SINN FEIN TO BE SUPPRESSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—A supplement to the Dublin Gazette

repeats the proclamation that Sinn Fein organizations and clubs, the Irish Volunteers, and the Cumann and Gaelic League are dangerous bodies, and the new proclamation, therefore, prohibits and suppresses such organizations throughout Ireland.

RETURN OF GERMAN MISSION EXPLAINED

Official Statement Says Action Was Not Taken for Delay but to Get Further Instructions Regarding Sinking of Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—At a sitting of the Cabinet on Monday, Mr. von Simson, Director of the German Peace Delegation to Paris, along with the members of the mission reported on the Paris negotiations. An official announcement declares that the return of the mission to Berlin was due to the need for further instructions regarding the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow and had nothing to do with the attitude of the United States Senate. Germany, it is declared, is not interested in delaying peace.

The "Vorwärts," however, commenting on this announcement, asks whether the Germans have any limit in view, to which they will stick firmly and unconditionally; and it declares that Germany's opponents do not wish to establish peace in the sense of an harmonious neighborly existence but desire to ruin Germany at any price.

Regarding the Baltic provinces, reports indicate a desperate state of affairs there. The situation of the German troops appears to be deplorable and one report speaks of five train-loads of fugitives coming from Mitau, the capital of Courland, having been destroyed by the Lithuanians.

Answer to Be Sent to German Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Supreme Council held a meeting today under the presidency of Jules Cambon and decided to send a communication to the German delegation in answer to the note which announced the departure of the plenipotentiaries for Berlin. The communication is to be published today. In it the Allies express surprise and ask Baron Kurt von Lersner to let them know the intentions of the Berlin Cabinet.

The Supreme Council has received a report from Sir George Clerk, the allied representative at Budapest. He is leaving Budapest for Paris. The council has decided that the German-Polish negotiations are to take place in Paris. The negotiations will deal with the transfer of territories and economic questions.

The Danzig negotiations will begin in Danzig and then be pursued in Paris.

RUMANIAN DELEGATE REACHES PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Rumanian delegate, General Cadorna, former Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Paris, and it is supposed that he will suggest a satisfactory solution in connection with the Rumanian question.

BULGARIAN PREMIER'S POWERS CONCEDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Stambouliiski's powers have been recognized by the Supreme Council.

He is the new Bulgarian Premier and as chief of the Peasants Party was imprisoned in 1915 by the former Tsar Ferdinand for opposing the intervention of Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers.

STRASBOURG HONORS MARSHAL JOFFRE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Strasbourg correspondent

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday)—

Marshal Joffre presided at a banquet organized by the Students' National Congress in Strasbourg in honor of the allies. He was enthusiastically welcomed and made a speech telling of the efforts of France "to realize

the principles of the Treaty of Versailles."

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ISSUE JOINED ON OPEN SHOP POLICY

Employer and Labor Delegates From Canada Take Positions Definitely Opposed—Mr. Jouhaux Urges Economic Justice

rapidly as possible to the diplomatic ambivalencies which hold Tangier in an artificial and prejudicial isolation, and that the Sultan should be liberated from the obstacles which prevent him from exercising his full and complete authority." In other words, that Tangier should become French, with the usual nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. How apprehensively some Spanish sections regard the present situation, and with good cause, was indicated in an article in the "Mundo" (Madrid) recently by P. J. Almarza, who had made a journey of investigation to Tangier. He wrote with blunt candor as follows: "Today Tangier is French, French through its customs, its pashas, through all the invisible wires of its administration." There are continual evidences of the way in which one interest after another is passing under French control.

A Third Power in Tangier

If the French seem to be forcing their case in the most vigorous and practical manner and to have the strongest influences to support them, there are side considerations which must not be lost sight of. There is, for example, the projected Algeciras railway, the new line from the French frontier of Spain through that country and down to Algeciras in the south, from which there will be a simple ferry over to Morocco. If Spain feels that she is treated badly in the matter of Tangier and Morocco, it is conceivable that there may be difficulties about this railway.

There is another point. It lies in the background, and officially it has hardly ever been so much as whispered, but it is waiting and there may be a time when it is of great consequence. As the alternative to either French or Spanish protectorate over Tangier, there has hitherto only been mentioned the continuation of the international régime which everybody considers unsatisfactory and which only Spain would have continued if she cannot have Tangier for herself. But there is really another alternative, and that is, if it is found that the rival French and Spanish claims cannot be adjusted with any sort of general satisfaction, that a third power should come in and take over the management of Tangier in the general interest. Which? There is only one answer—England.

PRINCE OF WALES SAILS FOR ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — With H. M. S. Renown flying the Canadian ensign as she left port, the Prince of Wales sailed late on Tuesday afternoon for England, completing his North American tour with a round of official visits and a luncheon to the Provincial Mayors and other guests on the Renown. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, were here to say farewell to His Royal Highness on behalf of the Dominion of Canada.

On Tuesday morning, the Prince, wearing the uniform of a captain in the Royal Navy, made an official landing at His Majesty's Canadian Dockyard, and was received by the Lieutenant-Governor while the guns of the citadel boomed out in royal salute. After inspecting the military and naval guards at the dockyard, His Royal Highness motored to Citadel Hill, where he laid the corner-stone of a monument to the Duke of Kent.

At Dalhousie University an address was delivered by the president, Stanley Mackenzie, and a brief reply was made by the Prince.

COMPLAINTS MADE AGAINST RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — It was learned here yesterday that Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, head of the American peace delegation in Paris, has repeatedly complained to the State Department of Rumania's disregard of the council's actions. Unless the Supreme Council's decisions are complied with, it is intimated that the United States Government may be forced to hand passports to the Rumanian diplomatic representatives. Even if the Supreme Council did not decide to employ force against Rumania, in the event of a refusal to comply, she would be cut off from economic aid and would forfeit privileges of trade with the powers.

PLANS OF DEPUTIES OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Strasbourg correspondent

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Tuesday)—The 24 deputies elected in Alsace-Lorraine will meet on November 27 in order to draw up together a solemn declaration which one of them will read at the Palais Bourbon in the name of his colleagues and country at the opening of Parliament on December 8.

SUPERVISION OF THEATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield, Massachusetts

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Stricter police supervision of vaudeville and motion picture theaters is expected to result from a petition recently filed by Mayor Arthur A. Adams by the Christian Endeavor Society and Epworth League for censorship of these theaters, alleging that some performances were improper. The Mayor on Monday requested W. J. Quilly, chief of police, to take steps to assure that all performances be free from objectionable features.

NEW IMMIGRATION STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The new immigration station at Jeffries Point, in this city, is expected to be ready in January, 1920. The building and land represent a cost of \$275,000. The building will be of brick, one story high, and will accommodate 600 aliens.

der, respects the provisional boundaries of Hungary and assures every citizen his civic rights.

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday)—The new Hungarian Cabinet formed by Charles Huszar began its work today. Sir George Clerk, the allied representative at Budapest, has sent a note to Mr. Huszar stating that the Allies are prepared to recognize the present Cabinet as a provisional government with which the Supreme Council can negotiate until elections are held.

Recognition of the government depended, Sir George informed the Premier, on the following conditions: First, that elections be held without delay; second, that order be maintained; third, that the provisional borders of Hungary be respected; fourth, that legal equality be granted all citizens; fifth, that liberty of the press and public opinion be granted, and sixth, that free democratic elections, properly safeguarded, be conducted.

SOVIET DELEGATE IN COPENHAGEN

Conferences Begin Between Mr. Litvinoff and British Representatives Regarding Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)

Mr. Litvinoff arrived here this morning and conferences with Mr. O'Grady, the British representative, have begun, the first being held at 3 p. m. at the Hotel d'Angleterre. Mr. Litvinoff representing the Soviet, and Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Nathan, and Mr. Gall, the British standpoint.

A communiqué says that the joint commission met today to discuss the exchange of prisoners and the repatriation of civilians, the whole conference being occupied with a preliminary general discussion on the points at issue.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)

A Moscow wireless message which reports Mr. Litvinoff's arrival in Copenhagen, "for the purpose of negotiation with the British Government," continues, "that these negotiations will not be limited to the question of other exchange of prisoners, but that other important matters will be touched upon, as is evident from the fact that the most important London newspapers have dispatched special correspondents to Copenhagen."

Plans of Entente Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)

The Lithuanians have pledged themselves not to cross the demarcation line, it is stated here, and the entente commission is reported to be prepared to allow the Germans themselves to protect the railway line if there is further interference with the transportation of the former German state troops.

Soviet Said Not to Desire War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)

A Moscow wireless message quotes the Bolshevik organ "Pravda," as stating that despite the victorious march of the Red armies on all fronts the Soviet power does not desire war and is willing to enter into peace negotiations with the Entente and the imperialists, and even to conclude peace. The main conditions on which this would be done, however, that the Entente shall undertake definitely not to support in any form the counter revolutionaries.

Parley With Soviets Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representatives of the British Government are now in Copenhagen in conference with Mr. Litvinoff, representative of the Russian Soviet Government, carrying on preliminary negotiations looking toward peace with the Soviets, according to an assertion yesterday by Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York.

Mr. Malone made the statement in denouncing the Lusk legislative committee for what he called its unjust attitude toward citizens of the United States who believed the Russian people had a right to their own form of government.

The vote was taken after opposition to it had been voiced by Edward F. Wood, Unionist member for the Ripon division of Yorkshire, who said he considered it objectionable to proceed piecemeal with such legislation, thereby prejudicing action toward reform of the House of Lords.

CAIRO NATIONALIST OFFICIALS ARRESTED

CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—Mahmoud Pasha Suliman, president of the Cairo Nationalists, and Ibrahim Pasha, vice-president of the same organization, have been placed under arrest for refusing to leave the city on the order of Field Marshal Allenby, the British commander-in-chief.

Field Marshal Allenby recently "requested" four prominent Egyptians in the Nationalist movement to withdraw from Cairo, and all of them decided to ignore the request.

WORK BEGUN BY NEW HUNGARIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)

—Sir George Clerk, the allied representative in Budapest has recognized the Huszar Cabinet on condition that the government carries out the elections immediately, maintains or-

GOVERNMENT COAL SCALE PROPOSED

Advance to Miners of 14 Per Cent to Be Paid by Operators Is Declared Unacceptable to the Workers—Employers Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The International Labor Conference is trying to finish its business this week.

In connection with employment,

the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor of Canada, said yesterday morning that in regard to the draft convention on the reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers, the phraseology was too indefinite, but he wanted to say this regarding the right of lawful organization:

"If the proposed draft convention on reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers is not so amended as to make clear that the right of lawful organization does not carry with it any compulsion of recognition of such organization, the Canadian employer delegate has no option but to vote against such convention."

Leon Jouhaux of France was of

opinion that "by paying indemnities to unemployed workers and by otherwise insuring them against unemployment, we do not really get at the root of the unemployment problem. Besides, paying subsidies and paying indemnities to workmen is always humiliati-

ng for them. It is more or less like receiving alms. The real solution

of the difficulty resides in rational organization of the whole productive work of humanity. Work is the basis

of the existence of each single individual and therefore we must take

work also as the basis of the existence of humanity."

P. M. Draper, Labor delegate from

Canada, opened the subject of the

differences between employers and employees which was so sharply cut at the recent industrial conference. He replied to Mr. Robertson that all trade unions in Canada were lawful organizations.

Mr. Robertson says employers

should not be required to negotiate

except directly with their own em-

ployees or groups of their own em-

ployees," said Mr. Draper. "That is

the paragraph upon which the trade

unions of our country and the em-

ployers have fought many battles in

the past, and if this is the policy of

the employers of the Dominion of Can-

ada, I want to say to them quite

frankly that there shall be no indus-

trial peace in the country as long as

that policy lasts."

Gino Baldesi of Italy said that the

question of emigration was strictly

connected with the question of unem-

ployment. The way to modify emi-

gration was to provide employment for the men in their own countries,

"With reference to immigration, I

think I speak the sentiment of the

nationals on this continent, north and

south, when I say they will control

the character of their own population,

they will do it fairly and honorably,

but they will not accept any interna-

tional determination as to who should

compose their own population, the

management and determination of

their own citizenship or the rights

that citizens should enjoy within their

own territory," declared the Hon.

Newton W. Rowell of Canada.

PEERAGE-SURRENDER MEASURE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)

A bill introduced in the House of Commons yesterday under which Viscount Astor would have been able to give up his title, inherited from his father, Viscount (William Walder) Astor, was defeated by a vote of 169 to 56.

The bill was introduced by J. H. Thomas, Labor member. It was de-

vised to meet the Astor case, the mea-

sure empowering the King to accept the

surrender of any peerage. Its pas-

sage would have enabled the Viscount to retain his seat in the House of

Commons.

Mr. Thomas in advocating the bill

said its object was to enable a man

to choose in which House of Parlia-

ment he would serve and, having done

so, to renounce the rights and privi-

leges to which he would be entitled

in the other House.

The vote was taken after opposition to it had been voiced by Edward F. Wood, Unionist member for the Ripon division of Yorkshire, who said he considered it objectionable to proceed piecemeal with such legislation, thereby prejudicing action toward reform of the House of Lords.

OVATION GIVEN TO GEN. VON LUDENDORFF

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The presence of General von Ludendorff, former first quartermaster-general, in the imperial pew of the Potsdam garrison church yesterday during a memorial service for Germans who fell in battle, was the occasion for a striking demon-

stration. General von Ludendorff spoke of military training as an invigorating and moral education.

One of the congregations, dressed in

a field-gray uniform, rose and ex-

claimed: "When the hour comes we

will all follow you, General!" where-

upon the whole congregation stood

and sang "Deutschland über Alles."

In the course of his sermon the

preacher said: "When the time comes

we shall die bravely for our brothers</

*An odd man, lady!**Every man is odd.*What the Strike Taught Mr. Hunt
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"A h'awful strike, ain't it, Mrs. Unt?"

"Yuss, you're right, Mrs. 'Arris, it is h'awful; my old man ain't earnin' nuffink ever since it began. Sickenin', I calls it. Brat them there h'agitators. I sez, I don't 'dil wiv 'em stirrin' h'up workin' people."

"No more don't I, Mrs. 'Unt; my old man ain't earnin' nuffink neither, but he's bin darn ter lend 'em an 'and at the station."

"Doin' 't bit, that's wot I likes ter see, Mrs. 'Arris, and my old man would 'ave bin darn there too 'elpin', but I've giv' 'im a bit of work ter do for me at 'ome fer change; there's lots of washin' up fer him."

"That's orright fer you, Mrs. 'Unt, but wot abart 'im 'elpin' the publick break the strike?"

"Well, Mrs. 'Arris, I'm goin' ter 'elp the publick break the strike, leastways me an' my old man's a goin' ter do it bewt us."

"If your old man does your work, Mrs. 'Unt, and you as a bit of a 'oliday, I don't call that breakin' the strike and 'elpin' the publick. I calls that 'elpin' yerself, that's wot I calls it, an' I can't say no other, so that's orright it, Mrs. 'Unt."

"No, it ain't orl about it, Mrs. 'Arris."

"Ow d'yer mike that art, Mrs. 'Unt?"

"Well, yer see, Mrs. 'Arris, I'm a doin' voluntary work fer nothin' meself down at the South Northern, an' wot's more, I'm an enjoyin' of it, though it is free, gratis, and fer nothin'."

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"Your 'usband's pufully right, Mrs. 'Unt. The success of a strike depends on the sympathy of the publick, so my old man says, an' 'ow can they git the sympathy of the publick if they're ruinin' innocent workin' class people?"

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Mrs. 'Arris. The children they does wot they likes wiv 'im an' makes 'im give 'em sweets an' tell 'em fairy stories, an' 'e gits be'nd wiv the washin' h'up, an' yer ort ter see the mess on washin' day!"

"Mrs. 'Unt, yer don't mean ter say that yer lets yer 'usband do the washin', do yer?"

"Yuss, I do, Mrs. 'Arris, an' if I ain't mistook, 'e finks orl the more of 'is wife fer knowin' wot she's 'ad ter put wiv. Before the strike my old man used ter fink I used ter 'ave an easy time of it at 'ome, but 'e knows better now, bless 'im. Why, only last night 'e said as 'ow 'e thought I was a marvin ter get froo the work wot I used ter do at 'ome. Why, Mrs. 'Arris, when I gits 'ome I finds 'im tired art, an' then 'e ain't orrighter finished an' I as ter 'elp 'im."

"Well, I never, Mrs. 'Unt, blow me!—if I don't do the same as you done the next strike wot comes along. It seems ter me as 'ow I've missed a big opportunity. This strike's taught

"No more don't I, Mrs. 'Unt; my old man ain't earnin' nuffink neither, but he's bin darn ter lend 'em an 'and at the station."

"Yuss, you're right, Mrs. 'Arris, it is h'awful; my old man ain't earnin' nuffink ever since it began. Sickenin', I calls it. Brat them there h'agitators. I sez, I don't 'dil wiv 'em stirrin' h'up workin' people."

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"That's orright fer you, Mrs. 'Unt, but wot abart 'im 'elpin' the publick break the strike?"

"Well, Mrs. 'Arris, I'm goin' ter 'elp the publick break the strike, leastways me an' my old man's a goin' ter do it bewt us."

"If your old man does your work, Mrs. 'Unt, and you as a bit of a 'oliday, I don't call that breakin' the strike and 'elpin' the publick. I calls that 'elpin' yerself, that's wot I calls it, an' I can't say no other, so that's orright it, Mrs. 'Unt."

"No, it ain't orl about it, Mrs. 'Arris."

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SINGING IN NORTH WALES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a still Sunday evening in the late summer; twilight was gradually resolving into darkness. Out in the bay a few lights twinkled, above a few stars shone faintly here and there. On the cliffs overshadowing a little Welsh village clusters of people gathered; then little by little larger groups collected, the throng constantly increasing so that presently a wide circle was formed of happy, laughing people. Gradually the voices were hushed, until at last the stillness merging in the darkness seemed to become one with it. Then all at once a wand was waved and the air grew vibrant with one of the old Welsh chants.

Most beautiful singing in a perfect setting! There was something of the majesty of the surrounding mountains in the swell of the voices, and a sense of rhythm as natural as in the ebb and flow of the tide below, or in the swirl of the currents against the rocks.

Lights flickering in and out gave an eerie effect, while answering lights shone steadfastly from the boats in the bay. The words of "Lead, Kindly Light," the only hymn sung in English, seemed charged with fresh significance to one peering out over the open sea beyond. Voices joined in from the boats below. One after another the favorite old Welsh hymns were sung; beautiful tunes, all in the minor key so beloved of the Celt; wondrous harmonies interpreted with a wealth of musical feeling.

The Naturalness of the Singing

No doubt some of the singing lacked the finish of a trained choir, the perfect blending of each voice into one harmonious whole; but the supreme naturalness and simplicity produced an effect infinitely touching, which more than compensated for any lack of elaboration. Every summer this takes place on Sunday evenings above the little village, tucked so snugly into the bay, and shielded from the winds that sweep down' from the mountains and roar out to sea. As the chapels empty after their services, the people gather together for just this—simply for pure love of delicious singing.

That delight in music which gathers both and girls, men and women, alike, to sing on the cliffs on summer evenings, also brings them together in their homes, or in halls, in the long winter. One is carried back to the days of John Sebastian Bach, who wrote for the delight and occupation of his family as well as to make glorious church music to replace that which he found to be intolerable. Did he not once write thus of his own children in a letter addressed to the Emperor of Russia? "They are all born musicians, and I can assure you that I can already form a concert, both vocal and instrumental, of my own family, particularly as my present wife sings a very clear soprano, and my eldest daughter joins in bravely." To listen to a Welsh congregation is almost a revelation; for whereas in most English churches the choir is chiefly responsible for the singing, in Wales there is no choir. Every one is responsible and does his share gladly, and as on every occasion, all sing in parts.

Welsh Singing in the War

The following is an illustration of the depth of the love of music in North Wales, which surely shows that music there is woven into the very fiber of national and individual feeling. In a conversation with a Welsh soldier who had been through some of the hardest fighting in the great war, it was found that the things which stood out most vividly for him were these: first, the singing of 2000 Welsh soldiers on a transport on the power house of the electric light company. For increased demands on the power plants means a tremendous sudden pull on amperage to meet.

One questions sometimes whether it is quite a good thing to make electric service so automatic and so absolutely uniting and consistently unobtrusive that people of the country never have to give it a thought, but just are able to content themselves with the assurance that because they pay for the electric service, they'll have it without hitch or inconvenience, world without end. It's sort of like giving children everything they can possibly desire, without even having to ask for it. In any case, that's just what the electric light companies aim to do, to make their service so unfailing and so smooth, that the public enjoys it without even realizing really what is involved in the production of such service.

In the outlying districts of a city, and in the neighboring countrysides, there are sub-stations, which house department subdivisions and local wiring, etc. There the "trouble men" hold forth and when you telephone querulously that your lights won't light, they scurry forth and do your repair work in snap order. And there, although probably you never hear of him, certainly never see him, and would be surprised to know that he even exists, is the man who watches for the clouds.

He sits in his little observatory, located particularly in the outlying suburbs, because of the space and a vantage point of vision that are lacking in a crowded city. He scans, from time to time, the horizon. He sees, perchance, a storm blowing up in the northwest. He figures that when it breaks there will be resulting darkness and that there will be just so many people who will whisk on their electric lights, and add tremendous strain on the current. So he pushes a button that gives him direct communication with the power house; he asks for an official whose business it is to attend to the increase of the power, and the taking of the load.

The report of the facts relating to the phenomenon is made possible by the research of Prof. John Davidson, F. L. S. F. B. S. E., botanist in charge of the University of British Columbia, who spent much time in the dry-belt region to investigate the phenomenon. Sunlight an Essential

He found that trees on southern and eastern exposures on gentle slopes in the dry-belt region of British Columbia lying between parallels 50° to 51° and longitude 121° to 122° chiefly yielded sugar. Trees in dense forest and the other exposures in the dry belt did not generally yield. The trees which yielded were well apart, thus getting a good supply of sunlight on their leaves, a more plentiful supply of sunlight on their roots, and having a better air circulation through them than trees in densely forested areas.

The phenomenon then appeared to be largely dependent on certain atmospheric conditions, which on further investigation proved correct.

Trees exposed to a good supply of sunlight ordinarily gather on their leaves carbohydrates. In the natural course of the plants working the carbohydrates are taken into the plant at night to supply tissue and storage cells. In the dry belt, however, an abnormal amount of carbohydrates accumulated on the firs. At the same time the soil, warmed by the sun, increased the root activity so much that the root pressure worked on into the night, in this region where the nights were short, hot and dry. As a result of increased root activity, the root pressure was immensely increased. This and the cessation of transpiration caused the leaves to become so water-gorged that some of it exuded at the leaf tips in drops. The drops were strongly impregnated with sugar, created by the leaf-cell activity. Immediately on striking the open air, so dry and hot, the water rapidly began to evaporate, eventually leaving the sugar in the form of drops to hang, or fall off the foliage below, thereby creating irregular masses. The sugar masses are from a quarter of an inch to two inches in diameter, and look like a high quality of refined commercial sugar. It tastes extremely sweet, but, after going into a pasty consistency in the mouth for a moment, it entirely dissolves.

PUBLIC FUNDS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS

Text of Supreme Court Decision Sets Forth Constitutional Violations by System Which Permits Diversion of Moneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The recent decision of the Illinois Supreme Court regarding the legality of the payment of public funds to Roman Catholic institutions to which dependent children are being sent by the Juvenile Court of Cook County gives a clear view of the system under which these payments take place and under which the Supreme Court held them not in violation of the Illinois constitutional prohibition against appropriations or payments from any public fund "in aid of any church or sectarian purpose."

The occasion of the decision referred to was the refusal of the Cook County Board to pay claims aggregating \$32,228.88 which two Roman Catholic institutions brought against it for the period of 1916-17, in which time the county had already appropriated and paid to the same institutions the sum of \$160,500. The Supreme Court ordered the county to pay the claims, holding they were "a charge upon the county imposed by law, without any action of the board whatever."

Opinion of the Court

The opinion of the court, delivered by Mr. Justice Duncan, began as follows: "Appellees, the St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls and the Polish Manual Training School for Boys, brought separate actions in assumpsit in the Circuit Court of Cook County against appellant, the County of Cook, to recover charges for unpaid tuition, maintenance, and care of dependent children committed to said schools by the juvenile branch of said Circuit Court in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917. The cases were consolidated for a hearing in the lower court and the trial was had before the court without a jury. Judgment was tendered in favor of the St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls in the sum of \$29,295.75 and in favor of the Polish Manual Training School for Boys in the sum of \$11,954.13. . . .

There is no controversy over the facts, so far as material to the legal questions raised, are the following: Appellee, the St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, owns and conducts in the County of Cook an industrial school for girls, and duly organized for that purpose under an act entitled, "An Act to Aid Industrial Schools for Girls," in force July 1, 1879, as amended. During the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, numerous girls duly adjudged dependent by the Circuit Court (juvenile branch) of said county were committed by said court to said school under and by virtue of the provisions of said Industrial School Act, for all of whom appellee furnished and supplied tuition, care, and maintenance during all of said years at a per capita cost of \$15 and more per month for each girl. Appropriations were duly made by appellant for the year 1915 in the sum of \$27,000, which sum was paid out by appellant to appellee, leaving a balance unpaid for that year on appellee's claim aforementioned. For the year 1916 appellant appropriated and paid to appellee, upon its claim, the sum of \$30,500, leaving a balance due appellee for that year of \$77,205. For the year 1917 appellant appropriated and paid to appellee on its claim the sum of \$27,500, leaving due it for that year \$8222.

Amounts Appropriated

The several amounts appropriated and paid by appellant to appellee for said years were estimated by the county board of appellant to be sufficient to pay appellee for all girls committed, as aforesaid, at the rate of \$15 per month for each girl—the sum charged by appellee in this claim—but the appropriations were insufficient to pay the sum as above shown, and appellant has failed to make, and has not at any time made, any other or further appropriations or payments to appellee.

In all of the said years appellant made appropriations for nine other industrial schools for girls. In none of said years did the county provide or maintain any institution or place to which girls adjudged dependent must be lawfully committed. In none of those years did the State of Illinois have or maintain such an institution or place, except the state institution at Geneva.

The children for whose care and maintenance appellee sues were committed by the Circuit Court to appellee's school from time to time during the latter months in 1915, 1916, and 1917 upon petitions filed by responsible citizens, usually a probation officer, in which proceedings the president of the board of commissioners of appellant was notified and in which he entered his appearance. The court found and decreed in each case that the child committed to the institution was dependent and was made ward of the court. . . .

Appellee's institution was built by private contributions, neither the county nor the State having contributed anything thereto, and is under the control of the (Roman) Catholic Church.

Appellee was given certificates for all of said years by the Department of Public Welfare that it has examined into the management of the school according to Section 13 of an act entitled, "An Act to Regulate, Examine, and Control Dependent, Neglected and Delinquent Children," and found that it was competent and had adequate facilities to care for its children."

Does Not Violate Constitution

After holding that the payment of \$15 a month to industrial schools for girls conducted by any religious denomination "does not violate that sec-

tion of the (Illinois) constitution prohibiting a donation of public funds to such denominational institutions," the opinion of the court continued:

"It is argued by appellant that the sum of \$15 per month specified in said act to be paid is not a definite sum or charge per month fixed by law but is merely a sum or charge per month which the county cannot exceed, and that the sum per month that the county shall pay for such services is discretionary with the county board and that it is for it to determine and fix the sum to be paid. This contention cannot be sustained. The sum so fixed is just as definite as the amount fixed by law to be paid shorthand reporters for their official work in the Circuit Court, which is a specified amount per day. . . . The only thing not definitely determined and fixed by the statute is the aggregate amount that the county shall pay each year for such services, and in the very nature of things this amount cannot be so fixed. It is limited only by the amount of such services actually required, and the county board has no discretion in fixing either the amount paid per month for each child or the aggregate amount to be allowed. The statute positively provides that the county board shall allow and order the same paid out of the county treasury upon the proper officer rendering proper accounts therefor, quarterly. The fact, if such could be the fact, that the amount allowed by statute might in some cases be greater than the actual cost per girl to the institution does not render said section unconstitutional when applied to the facts in this case. The actual proof shows that it is less than the actual cost, and it is well known that said sum is very little, if any, over half the cost to maintain the girls at the state institution at Geneva. The Legislature evidently fixed said sum at a charge that would necessarily be less than the actual cost of such maintenance, instruction, and training. By the acts that are here in question the State and the county are saved millions of dollars that they would otherwise have to expend for building, maintaining and conducting institutions to have such children maintained, educated, and trained."

The remainder of the opinion dealt for the most part with points regarding taxes, county indebtedness and appropriations, chiefly technical.

TURKS ENSLAVE ARMENIAN GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Miram Sevasty, chairman of the Armenian National Union, says that "while the Sheik Ul-Islam of Constantinople is issuing statements against alcoholism and in favor of abstinence and the Turkish Sultan and the pashas are reported to be curtailing the number of their wives, with the purpose of hoodwinking public opinion in America and creating a favorable atmosphere toward Turkey, the pashas, governors, officials and hundreds of Turkish ring-readers in Asia Minor are still allowed to retain in their harems thousands of Armenian girls and women who were carried off during the deportation period."

It is estimated that more than 100,000 Armenian girls are thus enslaved and that polygamy and slave trade in their worst forms are rampant throughout the entire length and breadth of the country over which the Turks continue to hold sway, against the laws of civilization and humanity, and which they claim by hypocritically invoking in their favor the policy of self-determination."

DALLAS ORGANIZING AIR POLICE PATROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Dallas is organizing an aerial police patrol. Two airplanes have been secured and these will be equipped with wireless telephones with one receiving set attached to a police patrol wagon and the other to a piece of apparatus of the fire department. Capt. John W. Frost, former captain in the New York aerial police squad, has been placed in charge and instructed to organize an aerial force. The plan is to use the aerial police to report fires, and they may be used to patrol the city at night.

MANY SHIPS OF NAVY IN NEED OF REPAIRS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The efficiency of many ships of the navy has been reduced by continuous operation during the war, and large expenditure of money will be required to put them in repair, Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, says in his annual report. Activities of the bureau during the year have been marked by a highly satisfactory prosecution of engine construction to meet the new shipbuilding program." Electrical propulsion, adopted for all future big ships, has resulted in a saving in fuel of about 20 per cent.

SEVEN-CENT FARE CALLED TOO HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has reduced street car fares on the surface lines to purchasers of tickets in blocks of 10 and 50. Ten tickets are sold for 65 cents, and 50 tickets at a rate of 6 cents each. Cash fares remain at 7 cents. Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General of Illinois, in a statement published here, declares that the 7-cent fare is too high. He says that the figures and deductions which were presented to the commission by the attorney-general's office, in his opinion, warrant a much more substantial reduction.

AERIAL PATROL OF FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Conferences are to be held soon be-

LEGION OFFICERS OPPOSE KREISLER

Recall of New York Invitation to Austrian Violinist Said to Have Been Advised—Organization's Policy Is Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opposition to Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, appearing here at the Hippodrome, on December 28, in a concert to be given for the benefit of the New York City organization of the American Legion, was expressed by officers of the national headquarters of the legion when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor made inquiries yesterday afternoon. It was pointed out that the resolution passed at the national convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently, against the law giving encouragement to the resumption of German opera, to instruction of German in the public schools, to performances given by German and Austrian artists, and "to any other act which tends to minimize the German guilt," covers the ground and shows what the New York County organization ought to do.

Officials at the New York County headquarters, of whom inquiry was made late yesterday afternoon refused to discuss the subject of Mr. Kreisler's proposed appearance at the Hippodrome under their auspices. Representatives of the business staff of the Hippodrome, of whom inquiry was made, said that so far as they knew, the arrangements for the appearance of Mr. Kreisler on December 28 with John McCormack tenor, and with Mme. Geraldine Farrar, soprano, would stand.

A meeting is understood to have been held yesterday afternoon at which representatives of the Legion, and also representatives of the committee of citizens which is helping the Legion to start a building fund, were present. It was said that recall of the invitation to Mr. Kreisler to play at the concert was advised.

Among the points referred to by officials at national headquarters who discussed the case was the apparent inconsistency of attitude on the part of certain members of the Legion in New York who protested a few weeks ago against an opera company giving productions in the German language at the Lexington Theater, and who today are arranging to accept the proceeds of a concert at which a man formerly in the Austrian army takes part as a player. It was remarked further that Lemuel Bolles, national adjutant of the Legion, had indicated disapproval of Mr. Kreisler's participation in the New York concert in a telegram which he sent to the post at Louisville, Kentucky, and that Franklin d'Oliver, national commander of the Legion, had stated his views in opposition to projects of the kind in a telegram which he sent on Tuesday night to all state organizations.

The state commander's telegram, copies of which were given out to the press, quotes the Minneapolis resolution regarding the public appearance of German and Austrian performers, and says:

JURY'S REQUEST GRANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An eight-day canvass to provide \$3,500,000 to cover the ration until February, it was stated at the office of Arthur Williams, federal food administrator, who says that the shortage is so serious that unless federal action is taken sugar will cost 25 cents a pound in the spring. Every wholesaler should be getting one-half of his normal supply, he says, since 90,000,000 pounds were refined last week, half of which belong to Great Britain. Dealers who do not receive this quantity should notify the Sugar Equalization Board.

JOINT CHARITY FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—An eight-day canvass to provide \$3,500,000 to cover the combined charitable work of all denominational organizations in Cleveland closed last night with what is expected eventually to net \$4,000,000 subscribed, Charles E. Adams, chairman, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The surplus is to be given to destitute Armenians and Jews.

"Never was there a time when people gave so freely," Mr. Adams added.

"Over 95,000 people already have contributed, and former efforts seldom netted over \$1,500,000 for charity."

OPPOSITION TO ANTI-STRIKE BILL

Special for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Representatives of Labor continued yesterday their opposition to the proposed Anti-Strike Bill, directed at employees of publicly controlled street car lines. Hearings are being held before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs. L. W. E. Kimball, representing the Electrical Workers Union of Boston, protested that the proposed bill not only makes strike illegal but makes the blacklist legal. If it is wrong for street car men to strike, he held, it is equally wrong for the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway to withdraw all service from the streets of Lawrence, Massachusetts, as it did yesterday. Whitfield Tuck said that it would merely add to industrial unrest to put the bill on the statute books.

Meanwhile, a draft of a bill was submitted in the House of Representatives as a "petition in aid" of the Anti-Strike Bill, which would make it unlawful for any employee to quit work without giving 30 days notice, except for reasons not connected with questions of wages, hours and working conditions.

ALFORD PROFESSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Alford professorship at Harvard University, which was occupied by Prof. Josiah Royce, has been given to Prof. William Ernest Hocking '01, by the government boards of the university. Professor Hocking began his teaching career as instructor in the history and philosophy of religion at the Andover Theological Seminary. Later as assistant and professor of philosophy he served the University of California and Yale University. The Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy and civil polity was endowed in 1789 by Edmund Trowbridge and Richard Carey, executors of the will of John Alford.

AERIAL PATROL OF FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—Conferences are to be held soon be-

tween officials of the Forestry Bureau in southern California, and United States Army aviation officials at March Field with view to perfecting the aerial patrol of the national forests in this part of the State. Airplane patrol of both the Angeles and Cleveland Forest reserves by aviators from March Field was inaugurated last spring, being the first practical experiment of the sort in this country. It has worked so well that plans are in the making for greatly extending its usefulness.

SCHOOL PLEA FOR CROATAN INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FAYETTEVILLE, North Carolina—The State Board of Education and the state attorney-general will be appealed to by A. M. Moore, an attorney of this city, to permit the 25 or more Croatan Indian children of eastern Cumberland County to attend the public schools for white children. Under the law these Indian children are barred from the white schools and racial pride will not allow them to go to the Negro schools.

According to tradition, the Croatan Indians are the descendants of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony and a tribe of Indians of the coast section of North Carolina. A colony of 117 persons, landed by Sir Walter on Roanoke Island in 1587, and of whose ultimate fate nothing definite was ever learned, is supposed to have taken refuge with friendly Indians upon neighboring islands, and to have eventually become absorbed into that tribe. The Croatans of today are, for the most part, poor. They are living chiefly in Robeson and Cumberland counties.

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TECHNICAL SCHOOL TO FURNISH ADVICE

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Inaugurates Plan by Which It May Be Retained as Consultant by Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A plan by which it may be retained in a consultant capacity by corporations' industry, has been devised by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. It is a method providing for a closer cooperation between industry and education. While it has for its immediate objective the raising of an endowment fund to provide more adequate salaries for its instructing staff, the plan is also significant of the trend toward effecting a more intimate and mutually advantageous relation between education and the economic and social forces. The institute describes its purpose as follows:

"Briefly stated, the Technology plan of education, as it is called, consists of the institute being retained in a consultant capacity, on an annual salary basis, by the various industries. In return for the fee, Technology agrees to permit the corporations retaining her to make use of the institute's extensive library, files and plant, and to consult with the members of her staff and faculty on problems pertaining immediately to the business of the company. In addition the institute will place at the disposal of these industries a record of the qualifications, experiences and special knowledge of her alumni which is likely to be of value to them, will advise and assist the various companies in obtaining information as to where special knowledge and experience in any given subject may be obtained, and will give them the first opportunity of securing the services of Tech men.

Designed to Eliminate Delay

"Technology's plan was really necessitated by the element of time which governs certain large bequests made to her, and is designed to eliminate the delay, which would result, were certain large corporations, who actually want to give to Tech, compelled to await the action of their stockholders, as would be necessary were the contributions to take the form of a gift. One individual contribution of \$3,000,000 is made directly conditional upon Technology's raising a like amount by January 1, 1920.

"At various times, a question has been raised as to the legality of gifts made to educational endowment funds by corporations acting without the express consent of their stockholders, and the Technology plan is, in its first aspect, a method by which such gifts may be legally made since according to its provisions, the endowment takes the form of a fee, given for services rendered. In other words, the entire institute is retained in the same manner as though it was a private firm of consulting engineers.

"Considered in its broader aspect, however, the Technology plan is essentially the Americanization of a German idea. In Germany, both the technical school and the industry were subsidized by the government and both, in the sense and to the extent that they were subsidized, were absorbed by the government. The result was the welding of a homogeneous mass, whose value to German game of Welt-Politik was manifest long before the war, and which was wholly responsible for the advantage gained by the Central Powers in the early years of the struggle. The great defeat in the German system was its autocratic nature and the Technology plan might be described as the democratization of an autocratic idea.

Based Upon Reciprocity

"Technology's plan is based upon the fundamental of reciprocity. The nation's strength lies in the nation's industries and the industries depend upon the technical schools for their leaders. To quote Matthew C. Brush, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation: 'Not, therefore, on the basis of charity, sympathy or philanthropy, should individuals or concerns assist in the maintenance of the institute (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), but for the primary reason of maintaining their respective businesses at a high commercial and profitable standard.'

"In effect, Technology says this to industry: 'This institute is a source of supply for the most important element in your organization-trained men. We have furnished the men to whom you turn for new and more efficient methods of production. Your need for men such as we produce is constantly increasing. If this school is to furnish its quota of these men, funds are necessary. Therefore, it is from you, who gain most from the efforts of technically trained men, that we expect to raise the major portion of the money, and in order that your contribution to the fund may be above a suspicion of charity or philanthropy, we will contract to render certain specific services in consideration of an annual retaining fee.'

"One immediate result of its adoption is, that carried to success and its full fruition, it will make Technology independent of personal bequests and free her from the necessity for periodical appeals to the State or general public for monetary aid."

A. G. GARDINER ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The security of France and of the world is based upon a common security, as embodied in a League of Nations, declared A. G. Gardiner, former editor of The Daily News of London, speaking before the Harvard Liberal Club yesterday. Mr. Gardiner said that the results of former treaties had shown

the world that the terms of a treaty could not be left to military men; that doubtless Marshal Foch spoke as he did recently regarding the holding of the left bank of the Rhine for all time as a permanent security against German aggression, because of the failure of the United States Senate to approve the League of Nations; that the League, and not militarism, nor isolation, nor economic organization, was the promised security evolving from the war; and that a great part of the world was hoping it would not take another terrible conflict to prove it. He declared that the League was not out of tune with Americanism, but instead was the very outgrowth and extension of the American idea, and the nations of the earth must now unite, as the states did, or the alternative was awful to conjecture.



Planting rice in Java

SOUTH DAKOTA TO MAKE CHOICE SOON

State Conventions Announced for December 2 Will Designate Presidential Electors—Non-Partisan League Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—By reason of its new primary law, South Dakota may gain the distinction of being the first State in the Union to express itself on presidential candi-

conference with Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who said yesterday that Mr. Osborne's work at Portsmouth had been excellent and his methods would be continued.

The offenses of many men in the naval prison, Mr. Daniels explained,

were not criminal in intent. Over-

staying leaves or acts by youths in moments of anger, he said, were re-

sponsible for a good many of the sen-

tences. Mr. Osborne had worked out a system of getting such offenders,

and even those who were more hard- ended, back to a right viewpoint.

While some of the men who had

been returned to the service as re-

formed had reverted to the conduct

which caused their imprisonment in

the first instance, Mr. Daniels did not

think the percentage of these was

high.

DUDLEY F. MALONE REFUSED HEARING

Lusk Committee, Charging Him With Disrespect, Declines to Listen to His Protest at an Alleged Insinuation Against Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged sedition activities yesterday refused to permit Dudley Field Malone, former collector of this port, to make a statement protesting against what he called "the immoral, cowardly and un-American conduct of the committee," as evidenced, he said, in the questioning on Tuesday by C. D. Newton, state attorney-general of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who says he is representative of the Russian Soviet Government, with reference to \$1000 paid to Mr. Malone for legal services in connection with obtaining goods for shipment to Russia.

The testimony to which Mr. Malone objected was as follows:

Mr. Newton—Do you know that Mr. Malone has been speaking?

Mr. Martens—Yes.

Q. Has been speaking for recogni-

tion of Soviet Russia?

A. Yes.

Q. Wasn't this \$1000 paid to him

for that service?

A. No, Mr. Newton. (Mr. Martens says he said here: "I regard that as an insult to Mr. Malone," but the official record does not show this.) I would prefer Mr. Malone to answer this question himself, but anyhow it was not expressly mentioned.

Mr. Malone Ordered Off Stand

Q. Well, did he make speeches?

A. Not in my behalf.

Q. In the interest of the recognition of Soviet Russia?

A. Yes, on many occasions.

Q. Has he ever made any since he got that?

A. I don't remember any.

Mr. Malone was sworn but got no

further than the opening sentence of

his statement before Mr. Newton inter-

rupted him, declaring that such

criticism of the committee was out of

order unless based on the testimony.

He said nobody had been unfair to

Mr. Malone. The chairman, Assembly-

man Louis M. Martin, upheld Mr. Newton, charging Mr. Malone with being

discreetous. Mr. Malone reiterated

that he was addressing the committee,

not Mr. Newton, and that he had come

to protect himself against Mr. Newton's alleged insinuation. The chair

ordered Mr. Malone to leave the

stand, which he did, after again insist-

ing that he had a right to speak

and saying that the committee would

hear more from him if there were

more such insinuations.

Statement Given to Press

Mr. Malone then gave his statement to the press. It is said that he had never received a cent for any speech on political or economic questions under any auspices, during the 12 years of his political career. His political and economic opinions could not be purchased.

The methods of the committee's counsel had merited emphatic and public rebuke. He had given advice to Mr. Martens, as had other members of the New York bar.

He pointed out that the Constitution safeguarded the right of every alien and citizen to counsel and legal advice.

Dr. Meslig's Loans

At his request Mr. Martens was ex- cused until December 4. Dr. Michael Meslig of this city, of whom Mr. Martens testified on Tuesday, he bor- rowed \$2500, said he had lent money to the "Novy Mir," a local Russian paper of which he was treasurer. He did not know that the "Novy Mir" was the official organ of the Communist Party of America. It bore the seal of that party, as others did. It was

a Bolshevik organ. He was an American citizen.

Dr. Meslig contributed to the National Civil Liberties Bureau, which he said stood for free speech, which could never be abridged under the Constitution. Asked whether he believed that a man should be permitted to advocate overthrow of the government, he said that so long as no overt act were committed a man should be permitted to say what he believed within the limits of free speech.

The committee adjourned till De-

RADICAL AIDS TO BE SURVEYED

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Says It Plans to Resist Any Movement Appearing to Be Directed at Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"Whenever it shall appear that any movement by any body of men is aimed at the overthrow of our government and the destruction of our institutions, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will resist such movement to the utmost, and will rely upon public opinion for justification of its action," says this organization in an announcement to the public.

In accordance with this policy, the San Francisco chamber has given out what it regards as sufficient evidence that two strikes now in progress on the Pacific coast—the San Francisco waterfront strike and that against the Pacific Coast Merchant Tailors Association—are not primarily controversies to better wage or working conditions, but are rather attempts to effect a revolution.

"It has been determined by painstaking investigation that the tailors' strike demands are not only unreasonable but deliberately so, and that they are set forward as a very thin cloak to cover the revolutionary purpose of foreign and other radical agitators to overthrow the existing economic and political systems of this country, and to set up in their place a soviet control of industry and government," says the chamber. "It is made perfectly plain by the recorded facts," says this organization, "that the aim and purpose of the radicals within the tailors' unions is to gain effective control of their employers' business."

As proof of its contentions the Chamber of Commerce presents the following statements which, it says, are extracts taken from demands made upon the employers by the unions: "If two-thirds of the members of a shop by secret vote agree on the recall of a foreman they shall be sustained by the local union in refusing to work until such foreman is removed. On and after September 15, 1919, all employers shall have their work made in their own shops by the weekly system and all contract work shall be abolished; all help must be employed through the union office; no overtime work shall be performed after 12 noon, on Saturdays; all employees shall be members of the Journeyman Tailors Union of America; not more than four hours overtime shall be allowed in any one week; no member of a journeyman tailors union to be discharged after working two weeks without consent of the local grievance committee; seven days' notice shall be required of either party for proposed changes in this agreement."

SOUTHERN ASPIRANTS FOR CONGRESS SEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina—Governor Bickett has announced December 16 for the ninth district congressional election to choose a successor to Edwin Y. Webb, who resigned recently in order to accept a federal district judgeship, with headquarters in Charlotte. Six or eight organization Democrats are aspirants for congressional honor, while one, Marvin Ritch of this city, a textile labor organizer, will enter the race as an independent Democrat. The Republicans will also enter a candidate. Mr. Ritch is now under heavy bond to appear in Stanly County Court to answer to an indictment charging inciting to riot in connection with labor troubles among the textile workers at Albemarle, Stanly County.

ACTION ON DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—The mayors of the principal cities of Connecticut, led by Mayor Kinsella of Hartford, have petitioned Governor Holcomb to call an extra session of the General Assembly to consider the daylight-saving plan in order that there may be a uniform law on this matter throughout the State.

The petition was the outcome of the recent Connecticut mayors' conference when the mayors of all the large cities agreed to ask the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a day-light-saving statute.

In the communication to Governor Holcomb the principal reasons given why daylight saving should go into effect throughout the State, were: saving in the cost of electricity to the householders of Connecticut, additional work for the home gardeners, an additional hour of recreation and sport in the long summer evenings, and lastly a great help to the manufacturers in efficiency and economy.

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GLASGOW—Medician Dec. 18
LIVERPOOL—
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FROM VANCOUVER
To YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGOAKI,
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BRITISH DOMESTIC SERVICE PROBLEM

Attempts Are Made to Get Domestic Assistants by Training Girls and Recommending a Scale of Hours and Wages

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The domestic assistant problem big enough before the war, has become far more acute since peace was declared. During the period of stress domestic servants left their situations in great numbers to help in the manufacture of munitions, or to perform some other national service, receiving in many cases far higher remuneration for their labor than they had obtained in their former employment. During the special service period also the hours of labor were fixed, and the worker had, in consequence, much more free time than before to spend in any way she liked. Moreover, during the abnormal time the whole fabric of society was undergoing tremendous modification, a far keener, democratic sense was developing, and the endeavor was being made to give it practical expression. All of this has tended to make the domestic assistant problem the difficult one it undoubtedly is at the moment.

The Ministry of Labor is dealing with great numbers of unemployed women at present, and the situation in Glasgow, as in many another large industrial center, is having the attention of the Divisional Council for Demobilization and Resettlement. The council has felt that although "many women's industries may, later, be in a position to absorb considerable numbers of workers when the difficulties connected with the lack of raw material, the release of pivotal men, etc., have been removed," the industry which can be dealt with most promptly is that of domestic employment.

Many Requests for Workers

At the employment exchanges throughout the country, numerous requests are lodged for domestic workers, but the fact that many of the vacancies are left unfilled, when thousands of women remain unemployed, has indicated to the Divisional Council that this kind of work does not command itself to the large majority of women workers. The council has gone very fully into the question from both the employers' and the workers' points of view; and after careful consideration has decided upon a scheme which it hopes may be "used" as a working basis for negotiation between employers and domestic workers.

Not content with this, the Ministry of Labor, in its endeavor to reduce unemployment and to aid in the solution of the domestic help problem, has approved the inauguration in Glasgow of a further scheme to train women as domestic assistants. As is well known, most of the girls who enter upon domestic service are unskilled; and this scheme will be an attempt to train them so that they may be enabled to accept situations at suitable wages. The secretary, Miss Catherine J. R. Smith, of the Women's Standing Subcommittee of the Glasgow Employment Committee, which is specially interested in the scheme, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that classes would be formed at the Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science early in November. The classes will not interfere with the regular work of the college. They will be conducted entirely separately. They will be available for all genuinely unemployed women who are, or have been, in receipt of out-of-work allowance.

Details of Training Courses

The courses of study will consist of lessons in cookery, laundry work, housework, patching, mending, and darning; and lectures on household management and method, along with cookery and laundry work demonstrations, will be given. As the instructors are qualified teachers of experience, the best results are anticipated. At the end of the course, which will extend to 12 weeks, certificates of proficiency will be granted to those students who have reached the required standard of attainment. During the period of training each student will receive a maintenance grant of £1 per week; and the travelling expenses of those living more than two miles and not more than 15 miles from the training center will be paid. The classes will be conducted during five days each week between 9:45 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., with one hour off for lunch each day. The scheme has much to recommend it. Those who receive the training should feel themselves better able to undertake the by no means irresponsible duties of the household, and those who employ them will know that they are not dealing with unskilled labor.

The other scheme, already referred to, of "recommendations as to wages and conditions in domestic employment" is an attempt to set up standards acceptable to both employers and employed. One section of it deals with "qualified resident domestic assistants," and recommends the following rates of pay for those "in households where not more than three are employed." If 18 years and upward: Cooks, £24-£45; table maids, housemaids, laundry maids, house table maids, etc., £24-£35; one assistant or cook-general, £24-£40. Where a certificate of proficiency has not been obtained, a term of apprenticeship must be served to be paid at rates varying with age. Thus, between 15-16 years the rate will be £18, and it will increase by £1 yearly until 19 years, and will then be £20. Any girl without a certificate of apprenticeship

starting after 19 will be paid at the maximum rate of £20 until two years' apprenticeship has been served.

Yearly Holiday Proposed

Another section deals with holidays, and advises that these be at the rate of a fortnight yearly, with wages and board wages at a minimum of 12s. 6d. per week. Employers are asked to keep in view "the desirability of allowing assistants uninterrupted time for meals." They should be allowed two hours off daily, or an equivalent by arrangement, and assistants must cooperate as regards the interchange of duties to enable the household affairs to be carried on without interruption. A half holiday should be given weekly from 2:30 p.m. A morning and an afternoon and evening should be given off on alternate Sundays; and a week end from midday on Saturday to Monday morning, or a night away once a quarter.

It is proposed that non-resident domestic workers should be paid an equivalent of from £24 to £40 per annum, for a week of six days, working not less than eight hours per day, and receiving three meals, or 10 hours including meals. Should meals not be provided, an additional allowance of 1s. 6d. be given. These hours do not provide for "off time," but provision should be made to allow an assistant to have one half day per week. The rate of pay for daily workers is put at from 7d. to 9d. per hour, with 1d. per hour extra for washing. When general work is paid by the day, the rate recommended is from 2s. 6d. to 5s. plus 1s. 6d. if without meals.

Both schemes should be of much interest to the general public. They are well-thought-out attempts to meet the needs of employers and employees, and are worthy the careful consideration of both classes.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS DEMAND BIG ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Questions affecting pay and conditions in the drapery trade were discussed at a special conference in London arranged by the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks.

Mr. D. Thirk, of Birmingham, presided, and referring to the recent award of the Court of Arbitration in connection with the employees in the textile trades, said that it foretold the doom of individual cap-in-hand methods of bargaining for increased wages and better conditions. The union, he said, must fix conditions of service and stick to them, and be prepared if all else failed, to support them by legitimate trade union action.

Mr. P. C. Hoffman, a member of the executive committee, declared that their members must not be in a worse position, relatively speaking, than they had been before the war. They must go on until they obtained an increase of 10 to 120 per cent on pre-war earnings. With regard to the "living in" system, he proposed the appointment of control committees in all "living in" establishments so that employees might have a controlling voice in connection with the money that was being spent.

F. V. Burridge, principal of the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, urged the increase of quality as well as quantity in production. They must all cooperate with the one aim of quality of production, and the children should be taught to understand that work must be to promote production, that production must be honest, and that manual skill was the true creative activity.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the earnings of employees who were in receipt of less than 70s. a week before the war should be advanced by at least 120 per cent.

With regard to the question of adult wages, Mr. Hoffman moved that the wage rates up to 55s. at 24 years of age, proposed by the Drapers' Chamber of Trade, would form a useful basis of settlement, but unless it were extended beyond that age it must be considered unsatisfactory.

The resolution went on to say that if the drapers would agree to a minimum rate based on the union's national scale, 6s. in the provinces and 7s. in London for men at 28 years of age, and that where total earnings did not bring the employee up to this rate per week, he should be brought up to it, the offer could be accepted.

After a brisk discussion, the resolution was carried by a large majority.

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MAGYAR STATESMAN OPPOSES REACTION

Anti-Hapsburg Movement in Hungary Is Led by the Social Democrats, Who Are Seeking Rapprochement With Tzeczs

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Tzeczo-Slovakia

PRAGUE, Tzeczo-Slovakia—Receiving the greetings of the Mayor of the city on the occasion of his recent visit to the ancient Town Hall of Prague, President Masaryk spoke of the mission of Prague in the central Europe; he predicted that Prague will become again the center of this part of the world, a bridge between the East and the West. It seems that his prediction is fast coming true; already today the beautiful city, on the Vltava River, formerly the Moldau, is crowded with foreign guests of all political and national denominations.

Some of them have come on special political missions, others to study conditions, and still others to "get a little fresh air," as one of them puts it, after having breathed for a time the depressing atmosphere of Vienna, or Berlin, or Budapest. One of those who came, or at least says that he came, "to study conditions" is the Magyar statesman, professor of the University of Budapest, Dr. Oscar Jaszy, who reached Prague a short time ago, accompanied by the former Magyar Minister of Finance in the Karolyi Cabinet, Dr. Paul Szendy. Dr. Jaszy, who was in the Karolyi Cabinet before the Bolshevik coup d'état, was before and during the war the head of the Magyar Radical Party. His party was not very strong, but had quite an influence, having gathered under Dr. Jaszy's leadership the majority of the Magyar "intelligentsia." This majority was of course Jewish, as Jews appear to predominate among the Magyar educated classes.

During the war, when defeat could already be seen on the horizon, Dr. Jaszy warned the government to solve the problem of nationalities in Hungary by giving the different nationalities cultural autonomy and as many rights as they could without injuring the idea of the Hungarian State. The Magyar gentry, however, blinded by their idea of conquest and by their hatred of everything that was not Magyar, would not listen to him, and thus brought about the break-up of the crown of St. Stephen.

Alliance Favored With Tzeczs

According to Magyar and Polish newspapers, Dr. Jaszy came to Prague to negotiate with Count Karolyi for the return of the Karolyi Government. Dr. Jaszy denies the truth of this report, but there may be a modicum of truth in the statement. He is known to have joined the anti-Hapsburg movement in Hungary, which is led by the Social Democrats, and to have endeavored to bring about an understanding between the latter and Count Karolyi, who has not yet lost his popularity in Hungary, with a view to forming a democratic bloc. The object of this bloc would be to uphold Hungary on the basis of cooperation and good relations with its neighbors.

He favors, like Count Karolyi and the Social Democrats, the strong faction under the leadership of Mr. Diner Denes, an alliance of Hungary with Tzeczo-Slovakia, Rumania, and possibly Jugo-Slavia, and it is possible that his visit to Prague had something to do with this plan. Count Karolyi, a few months ago, also came "to study conditions" in Tzeczo-Slovakia, and stayed, and Dr. Jaszy does not deny having spoken with him here. Count Karolyi is at present at a summer resort in Dubi near Teplice in Bohemia.

This Karolyi-Jaszy-Denes combination is known to be working for a rapprochement with the Tzeczs Socialist bloc for the establishment of friendly cooperation between the two countries, and two Magyar Social Democrats, Mr. Buchinger and Paul Gorani, are on their way to Prague to begin pourparlers with the Tzeczs. There is no reason to doubt the successful outcome of these negotiations, as the monarchical movement is growing in Hungary, and is equally dangerous to the democracy of Hungary as to the democracy of Tzeczo-Slovakia.

It was this danger that the representative of The Christian Science Monitor came to discuss with Dr. Jaszy. The resolution was carried by a large majority.

Jaszy on visiting him in his hotel at Vaclavské Square. At first Dr. Jaszy was rather reluctant about giving an interview at all, but after a while he was convinced that it would be for the good of his cause to give it some publicity, and he spoke very frankly.

When asked about the monarchical movement in Hungary, Dr. Jaszy was very emphatic in pointing to the dangers from this movement, if victorious, not only to Hungary, but also to its neighbors. General Horthy, who was moving toward Budapest with his white guards, represented the blackest force of reaction; it was plainly his purpose to reestablish a monarchy in Hungary, and to restore the Hapsburgs to the Hungarian throne. If reaction triumphed in Hungary, it would be more dangerous to the neighboring democracies than was Communism; as the imperialistic elements which are associated with reaction would initiate a series of new wars, and not stop until they reconquer Slovakia from the Tzeczo-Slovak Republic, Transylvania from the Rumanians, and the south from the Jugo-Slavs. He pointed out that this would mean no end of fighting in central Europe. The leaders of the movement were the old feudal lords, with Count Julius Andrassy and Count Windischgrätz at their head, who are afraid of losing their power, their privileges, and their wealth, and saw their salvation in reaction and the Hapsburgs.

All the democratic elements in Hungary were being pressed to the wall, and the people fed on lies about Count Karolyi, whose intentions were of the best, and who wished to build up Hungary on democratic lines. The military men, the old generals and officers, could not forget that Count Karolyi tried to introduce democratic ideas into the army. The reactionary element was trying to win popularity by dint of the persecution of the Bolsheviks and Jews; and of all its political opponents.

American Aid Required

When asked about the relations of Hungary with the neighboring countries, especially with Tzeczo-Slovakia, Dr. Jaszy expressed the wish for a harmonious cooperation of new Hungary with its neighbors, especially with the Tzeczo-Slovaks and the Rumanians, both in the economic and political field. He spoke very highly of the Tzeczs Republic, which he considers to be the most democratic and orderly among the new states, and will devote all his powers to bringing about a rapprochement between the Tzeczs and Magyar peoples. He sees clearly that the new Magyar State cannot exist on the exalted chauvinism and hatred of its neighbors, on which the reactionary party is trying to feed it.

He pointed out again and again that the victory of reaction in Hungary will mean a new war for Slovakia in the very near future. For President Masaryk, at whose immense popularity and influence with all parties in Tzeczo-Slovakia he is astounded, he had words of warmest admiration; and he also spoke very highly of Dr. Edward Benes.

Finally, on being questioned as to the intentions of his party in regard to the United States and the Allies, Professor Jaszy said that in the western democracies he sees the only hope of Hungary, in fact, of all central Europe. He is endeavoring to get the ear of the United States and the Allies, to submit his plea for democracy, but up to the present all his attempts have been unsuccessful, because all the allied missions in Budapest, the American included, seem, strangely enough, to be misinformed, and are siding with the reactionary government of Premier Stephan Friedrich.

Once, however, democracy wins its cause in Hungary. Professor Jaszy foresees the best of relations between Hungary and the great democracies of the West.

Part 1 of the Bulgarian treaty con-

tinues on page 2.

It is easy for General Theodoroff at this juncture to characterize the action of former King Ferdinand and Dr. V. Radoslavoff as "an exercise of violence against the wishes of the Bulgarian people." But Bulgaria spoke with another voice while she was busily devastating Serbia, and as early as December 2, 1915, Mr. Tontcheff declared that "after the victories of the Bulgarian Army in Serbia and Macedonia, the enthusiasm of all parties without exception was such that today they all approve without reserve of the policy of the Bulgarian Government (Radoslavoff) and the King."

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SPAIN'S UNITY WITH SOUTH AMERICANS

National Race Festival Shows Desire for Better Political and Economical Understanding With Republics

The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It was decreed officially some time ago, partly because of strong and sincere national sentiment in both Spain and South America, and partly as a good point in the new Hispano-American approximation policy, that henceforth the twelfth day of October, agreed date of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, should be held as a great day of celebration throughout Spain and be called the Festival of the Race. Naturally the South American republics gave their cordial and enthusiastic support to the proposition, and determined to send representatives to Spain for the festival.

A number of great public works that were projected for this year's festival, which was to be the real beginning of the new series of the new spirit, were not realized in time, and some of them may not be realized for a very long time. Nevertheless much was done to make of this festival a national affair, at the same time circumstances conspired to give it peculiar and emphatic importance. The end of the war has impressed upon both Spain and the South American states—but especially the former—the desirability of a better political and economic understanding with each other, and only a few days before the festival it was unofficially announced that next spring King Alfonso would make the historic visit to the new Spain across the seas which has so long been considered and sometimes planned.

Forcing the Growth

For political and other reasons, then, the authorities this year exerted themselves to the utmost to make the festival a conspicuous thing. They really forced its growth, and for that they came under some strong criticism here and there. Perhaps that, however, was inevitable. There were mainly two great centers of the festival proceedings one at the Hall of the Ayuntamiento in Madrid, and the other at Alcalá de Henares, a few miles out from Madrid, and the native place of Cervantes, the man of whom Spain is proudest, and whom she seeks to make a special bond between herself and the daughter states that have separated from her. But in many parts of Spain there were demonstrations of one kind or another. King Alfonso lent his assistance to the ceremonies in Madrid.

Invocation of Race's Glory

The proceedings late in the afternoon at the Ayuntamiento, which were attended by the King, were somewhat remarkable in their way, and were in the nature of a general invocation of a poetic character of the glory of the race. All the chief governmental, clerical, professional, and other eminent personages were present in their most solemn and dignified attire. There were also in attendance the representatives of the 20 Ibero-American republics, including the Minister for El Salvador, Ismael G. Fuentes, who had come specially from San Sebastian, as also Augustin Velarde, consul of that country.

The Alcalde, Garrido Juaristi, read his oration, thanking the King and the other eminent personages for their attendance there. He said they were commemorating the most splendid event in the history of the world, the discovery of America, and they must tighten more than ever the bonds which united Spain with the Ibero-American republics, because that union was more precious than ever it had been. They must establish commercial pacts, hold exhibitions, and settle for their mutual advantage the great problems presented to the world at the present time. The municipality of Madrid would cooperate to the fullest extent with that object.

Hilario Crespo next referred to the circumstances in which the national festival had been organized, resulting, with the assistance of the municipality, the government, and the Cortes, in the success they had achieved that day. He spoke of the necessity of establishing an ideological, artistic, mercantile, and industrial interchange between Spanish America and its ancient headquarters, and indicated the broad lines upon which such an enterprise should be conducted, to the advantage of the great Hispano-American family. At the end of this speech "vivas" were given for "the race."

A Single Nationality Suggested

Then a Mexican poet, Mr. Mediz, amid applause, read one of his compositions entitled "The Offering of Mexico," in which former glories were dwelt upon, and optimism of the future expressed, the whole vibrating with enthusiasm for the great union of which they dreamt. The Chilean diplomatist, Mr. Raposo, made a speech in which he referred to this idea of a Hispano-American union, and reminded the assembly that the present Premier, Sanchez de Toca, had long ago proposed the recognition of a single nationality, Spanish, for all people who spoke the Spanish language. To sing the song of the race, he said, there was no place more appropriate than the Ayuntamiento of Madrid. The next speaker, Manuel Ugarte, an Argentine writer, said in the course of a speech that he had always fought for Hispano-American approximation.

Mr. Arminian, who spoke as the representative of the Ibero-American Union, asked for the assistance of all present, the sons and the brothers of Spaniards who shared ideals. Greatness, he said, had passed away. Spain

could no longer harbor dreams of imperialism. After referring to the great Ibero-American festival held in 1900, and from which this present celebration had sprung, he invited the South American representatives to speak before the King, "the great figure of peace, who in the old castle of the monarchs of Castile had caused the white flag of the Red Cross to fly during the war so that the world should understand that we all are brothers." "First Gentleman of the Race"

The Cuban Minister, Garcia Kholy, saluted the King as the first gentleman of the race. He spoke of Hispano-American confraternity, of the keen patriotism of the 5,000,000 Spaniards who labored in Spanish-America, and of the cult of the flag of those patriots beyond the seas.

And lastly, some very pertinent observations were made by Burgos Mazo, the Minister of the Interior, who said that in the great events of history there had always been singled out a man, a symbol of the race, and in the case of the discovery of America this human symbol was Martin Alonso Pinzon. He told of the share that Pinzon had had in the discovery of the new world. Pinzon had not asked for any rewards or any recompense. He had spent his meager patrimony in order to take part in the expedition, and when he had returned and given an account of the results of that expedition he had attributed all the glory to Christopher Columbus. And in his unrecognized glory there passed away a perfect example of the race. To the South American countries Spain had given everything without demur, and it was reasonable that today there should be joined to the prosperous republics that had received their language and their culture from her.

The Minister of the Interior, having announced that the King was about to sign a decree for the commemoration of the discovery of the Straits of Magellan, the proceedings terminated with vivas for the "King of Spain," for "Alfonso el Magnanimo," and for "America." The Royal March was played as the King left the hall.

WHAT TO DO WITH WOMEN BANK CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The question of the employment of women clerks in banks is about to be taken up seriously by the guilds charged with watching the interests of bank employees. Hitherto no serious objection has been raised toward the continuance of the practice of employing women, for it was recognized that their services were invaluable when so many of the male clerks were serving with the colors. Now that the large majority of the men have returned and there is no shortage of male labor, however, the matter is regarded in a different light, and the men are concerned as to how far the retention of women in the banking services is likely to affect their future.

A guild official has stated that the opinion among the male clerks is that the services of the women should be dispensed with entirely. Failing this, it is desired to know exactly to what position women are to be allowed to advance.

The staffs of a number of the leading joint stock banks are about to take up with the directors the question of salaries, and working conditions generally, and the matter of the women clerks is to be one of the leading topics for consideration in these deliberations.

NEW TELESCOPE INSPECTED
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ARMAGH, Ireland—On the occasion of the annual visitation of the governors of the Armagh Observatory, inspection was made of the new 18-inch equatorial reflecting telescope which has been presented by the Rev. W. F. Ellison, who was appointed director of the observatory a year ago. This instrument is the largest in Ireland. The Armagh Observatory was successful in February in observing the occultation and eclipse of Saturn's satellite Iapetus, which only takes place once in 15 years and has only been once observed before, and then by Professor Bond in America.

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CONSPIRACY IN THE BALTIC EXPOSED

Mainspring of Movement and of Its Organization in Courland Is "Committee of the German Baltic Refugees" in Berlin

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following first-hand information will throw light on the extraordinary happenings in Courland, that much tried division of the Baltic provinces.

Fortifications Being Built

In the neighborhood of Mitau, fortifications are being hurriedly built. The conditions which existed during the original German occupation of 1918 are now in force again. The attitude of Russian officers toward Estonians is not particularly antagonistic. The Estonians are regarded as good warriors who have successfully cleared their country of the Bolsheviks, and have established a strict discipline which has to be coped with.

Their attitude toward the Letts is far worse, as the Russians accuse these latter of Bolshevik sympathies.

Proof is forthcoming that General von Goltz's agents have been advocating Bolsheviks to enable them to carry on their machinations, under the pretense of "establishing order."

The Germans have speculated with their own Spartacists on this subject. The methods employed are drastic. At night the authorities inform the local Lettish or Lithuanian councils that the Spartacists intend to launch an attack on them. Surely enough the same night, a gang of German soldiers will carry out their armed assault. Colonel Bermondt demands that the Lettish Government should prohibit publication, in their papers, of reports of these massacres. His soldiers receive 14 marks a day pay, all found, and their officers receive 24 marks.

DAILY COUNCILS HELD

Daily councils are being held at the time of writing with Pastor Needra (who was appointed Prime Minister of Letvia by the Germans in April last) and with the former vice-president of the famous Union of Russian People, Mr. Rimsky-Korsakow; the latter being designated by the committee as the future Governor-General of the Baltic states. The members of the committee are of the opinion that the Allies will leave the Baltic provinces during the coming winter, particularly when the Estonians and Lettish armies have become exhausted by the struggle with the Bolsheviks, thus opening a new field for their enterprise.

A proportion of the members demand the immediate annexation of the Riga railway junction; another section desires to occupy the whole of the Baltic countries as far as Narva; the third party stands out for a preliminary agreement with the Allies to this effect. Notwithstanding all the threats of the Supreme Council, not a single German Army unit has yet left Courland, all threats to stop army pay and food supplies being met with a sarcastic smile from the soldiers. They have been promised 5000 marks per head when the liberation of Courland is an accomplished fact. Food and ammunition supplies are so ample that they will be able to hold out for several years to come, and man power is increasing daily, to such an extent that no accommodation can be found in the Mitau district.

SIR ARMY CORPS ORGANIZED

There is a constant arrival of German princes and other aristocrats, and funds are being supplied by large manufacturers bodies. Under General von Goltz, six army corps, known as the Iron Division, have been organized. Of late the soldiers have been rather hasty joining the Russian forces under the command of Colonel Bermondt (alias Prince Ursuroff or Prince Avalloff).

The commanding officer of Count Keller's corps is Major-General Altavater; the chief-of-staff is the German Major von Boehl. On the German frontier there are several armored

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MINERS WORK FOR NATIONALIZATION

Movement Has Taken Form of Intensive Propaganda Among Miners and Commercial Men

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The demand for the nationalization of mines and railways continues apace, together with the demand for joint control by the workers, engaged in the respective industries. In the case of the mines the movement has now taken the form of intensive propaganda not only among miners, but among other workers, as well as in the ranks of commercial men through the chambers of commerce.

The brunt of the battle has fallen upon Mr. Robert Smillie and his young Lieutenant, Frank Hodges, president and secretary, respectively, of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. The policy of the miners' leaders to carry their propaganda into the commercial world can only be construed as being due to an honest conviction that their proposals would greatly benefit industry and the consumer generally. That their demands were not based upon selfish motives and in the interest of the miners alone has been reiterated and emphasized time and again. From private sources the writer has been able to gather that Mr. Frank Hodges made a distinct impression on the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, where he handled his subject with a wealth of detail and statistics that surprised his audience, who attended in remarkable force to listen to the miners' young leader.

SPRINT OF TOLERATION

Not only that, but Mr. Justice Sankey, in recommending a reduction in the working week, calculated that there would be a certain diminished output in consequence thereof, but the actual difference in the totals before and after the reduction in hours is considerably less than even that modest estimate. All of which indicates that the miners' representations appear to have known their subject a good deal better than the government experts, and that their emphatic and reiterated assertion that better results could be obtained from the mining industry if their proposals were given effect to, were based upon their knowledge and experience of the men they represent as well as the conditions under which they labor.

At the time of writing, the date of the conference to be called under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress to consider the government's reply, has yet to be fixed, presumably because there are so many other questions engaging the attention of the parliamentary committee. Until the question of nationalization is discussed by that body, the community must remain wholly in the dark as to the character of the "strategic policy" which Mr. Frank Hodges explained it was the intention of the miners to pursue.

EDUCATION IS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The Rev. H. Newell Dwight Hillis, at a lecture before the Hartford Club under the auspices of the Manufacturers Association of Hartford County, made a plea for an educational campaign throughout the United States to combat Bolshevism in this country.

Christian Science Monitor, that in the event of the shortening of the hours of labor the miners' leaders would exercise their influence in an effort to increase output.

The immediate results, however, were disappointing in the extreme. As was pointed out in these notes, there were a number of factors to be taken into consideration, such as the Yorkshire strike, holidays, and certain minor stoppages, together with a shortage of wagons. Still, these did not account for the low figures published for several weeks. It is therefore, with a strong feeling of satisfaction that one sees in the Board of Trade returns a decided and continued rise in the total output for the past month. The increase has been so great and so persistent that the figures completely dispel the forebodings of those who predicted bankruptcy and ruin; and, moreover, reflect upon the government's reason for increasing the price of coal 6s. per ton, based upon Sir Auckland Geddes' calculations.

INSIGHT OF LEADERS

Not only that, but Mr. Justice Sankey, in recommending a reduction in the working week, calculated that there would be a certain diminished output in consequence thereof, but the actual difference in the totals before and after the reduction in hours is considerably

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FIRST PLACE IS HELD BY ILLINI

University of Illinois Finishes Brilliant Football Season in College Athletic Association by Defeating Ohio State

INTERCOLLEGiate CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	6	1	.527
Ohio	3	2	.500
Chicago	4	2	.666
Minnesota	3	2	.600
Wisconsin	3	2	.600
Iowa	2	2	.500
Michigan	1	4	.250
Northwestern	1	4	.250
Indiana	0	5	.000
Purdue	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—University of Illinois won the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association by defeating Ohio State University last Saturday and thereby coming through the season with six victories and but one defeat. The honor was well earned, for the Illini were the only eleven in the "Big Ten" that played a full schedule of seven games against conference opponents, and it met the best teams in the conference. Wisconsin administered the only subduing, while the Illini mastered Purdue, Iowa, Chicago, and Michigan besides Ohio State. Its claim to the title therefore is said by officials of the conference to be clear cut.

Ohio State, finishing second, had a comparatively easy schedule, with only four conference games. It defeated Michigan and Purdue easily, and won by three points from Wisconsin, thus maintaining a clean slate until it met Illinois in the final game. University of Chicago, finishing third, got away to a good start by downing Purdue and Northwestern. It received its setback when it met Illinois, then won its next two games with Michigan and Iowa and dropped the final contest to Wisconsin. Next to Illinois it had the hardest schedule, with six conference matches.

By winning their games last Saturday Wisconsin and Minnesota tied for fourth place, with a margin of favor for Minnesota because it defeated Wisconsin. Wisconsin downed Northwestern, Illinois, and Chicago, but, in addition to Minnesota, it failed to stop Ohio State. Minnesota overcame Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan, but fell down under the attack of Iowa and Illinois. The University of Iowa broke even, something it hasn't done before in years. Its victories were at the expense of Minnesota and Northwestern, while Illinois and Chicago nosed it out of close contests.

Michigan's poor showing is almost unprecedented. The ineligibility of five of its best players is advanced as the cause. It was able to win only one game out of five, from Northwestern and that by a narrow margin. It was subdued in turn by Ohio State, Chicago, Illinois, and Minnesota. Northwestern has a similar record, having outscored only Indiana by one point, while it lost to Wisconsin, Chicago, Michigan and Iowa. Indiana and Purdue did not win a conference contest. Indiana lost to Minnesota and Northwestern, while Purdue made good showings against Illinois, Chicago, and Ohio State, but not good enough to win.

As a whole the season just closed was the most successful seen in years. A high caliber of football was played throughout the season, due largely to the return of many experienced players from service in the army and navy to the various colleges. As result of this unusual amount of good material at all the institutions, teams that in ordinary years would have been strong enough to walk away with all the laurels finished third and fourth or lower in the final rating.

One unique feature of the season was that not one game was played between conference teams, each contest resulting in a decisive victory.

Starting out with a number of closely fought battles that did not look favorable for a bright season, Illinois improved with each successive game. Coach R. C. Zuppke had men of experience and ability to work with. He was able to teach them how to avoid their mistakes, and by shifting his players he corrected the early weak spots in his team as the season progressed.

The final game last Saturday, in which Illinois defeated Ohio State 9 to 7, was a spectacular affair all the way through. R. H. Fletcher, quarterback, kicked the winning field goal in the final two minutes of play, while the remarkable running and forward pass receiving of E. C. Sternaman '20, halfback, gained much ground for Illinois. It was the last game for C. W. Harley '20, halfback, and the first time in his college career that he was ever defeated. Harley scored the only touchdown for his team and kicked the goal.

Wisconsin, Chicago, fought a draw of 3 to 3 for almost the entire time of play last Saturday. They in the last two minutes A. C. Davey '22, quarterback, who had come in fresh as a substitute early in the fourth quarter, caught a punt by Capt. C. G. Higgins '20, tackle, of Chicago, and broke through for a 60-yard run and a touchdown. The final score was 10 to 3. They played similar games, both used a long forward pass with success, both scored by a field goal, and both had a chance for a touchdown and failed in the first half. On account of its wonderful pair of ends, P. D. Meyers '20 and Capt. Elect F. L. Weston '20, Wisconsin made its best gains on end runs, while Chicago gained consistently in plunges on and

off tackles. With the teams so evenly matched the contest resolved itself into a punting affair. R. M. Cole '22, halfback, kicked longer distances for Chicago, but Meyers and Weston made the best of Wisconsin's short kicks by downing Maroon punt receivers in their tracks. Chicago was handicapped by the loss early in the game of P. W. Graham '20, star quarterback. The Badger captain, C. H. Carpenter '20, put up a brilliant defensive game, tackling with accuracy and piercing the Maroon line to break up a number of plays.

The victory last Saturday of Minnesota over Michigan was expected, and the decisive score of 34 to 7 fairly indicates the strength of the teams. The Gopher line was superior to the Wolverines'. Only the kicking of Clifford Sparks '20, quarterback, Cliff, Sparks '20, quarterback, had the Pullman aggregation, 13 to 7. Previously the Washington State team had gone through hard schedule without being scored on and was the favorite in the state title race, but lost when the university scored twice, first after a blocked punt and again after an 80-yard march up the field.

State University of Montana has displayed great improvement in its last two games, having held the Montana State College team of Bozeman to a 6 to 6 tie. Montana scored its touch-down when Harry Adams, star half-back, ran 71 yards from scrimmage, evading three secondary defense men in succession, while State College scored on a 19-yard run by Captain Taylor around right end. It was the twenty-first championship contest between the two Montana elevens and the fifth that has resulted in a draw.

The game was the final contest of the season for the State College team of Bozeman, which won one game, lost three, and tied one under the tutelage of Coach Walter Powell, former University of Wisconsin star. The State College team lost three Rocky Mountain Conference games, to the University of Wyoming, 6 to 0; to Utah Agricultural College, 19 to 0, and to the University of Utah, 66 to 0. Its lone victory was gained over Montana State School of Mines, 43 to 0, while the game with the university ended 6 to 6. Coach Powell had an unusually heavy eleven, with three backfield men weighing 180 pounds, while nine of the men had played on State College teams of previous years.

The State School of Mines eleven of Butte also closed its season, after winning one game and losing four. Coach Leonard Daems' team downed Montana Wesleyan University, 21 to 10, but lost to the Montana State University, 23 to 7, to the Montana College, 43 to 0, to Gonzaga University, 41 to 7, and to Montana Wesleyan University, 7 to 0. Coach Daems loses but one man for next year and prospects are bright for a winning team. The past season's record is considered good, as football was revived at the School of Mines this fall for the first time since 1916, when athletics were temporarily abandoned because of the mischief which a few of their fellows wrought.

In the first game of this year's series for the Lathrop Memorial trophy here Saturday, California defeated the Cardinals, 3 to 0. What action, if any, will be taken in the awarding of the trophy has not yet been disclosed.

The Sons of St. George won their second-round place by defeating the Bridgeport Thistles in a finely played game at Bridgeport, Connecticut, 2 to 1. It required 30 minutes of overtime to determine the winner, Coward making the winning goal.

In their replay at New Bedford, Massachusetts, the New Bedford Celts easily defeated the St. Michaels Football Club, 4 to 1. This game showed the winners in a complete reversal of the form they showed when the two teams first met and played a scoreless tie.

The Newburgh Shipyards Football Club defeated Clan MacDuff in a hard-fought game at Newburgh, New York, 1 to 0. The defense of both teams was very strong, the two goal tends making some exceedingly brilliant stops. The playing of Flidies at inside left for the winners, was a feature. The summaries:

BETHLEHEM PURITAN

Fleming, ol.....or, Mon's.

Forrest, h.....ir, Currie

Harris, c.....c, Mackay

Pepper, Jr.....ll, Lucas

McKevney, or.....ol, Kerr

Campbell, h.....rib, Dunc

Morrison, rib.....rib, Hen

Ferguson, hb.....rb, Park

Fletcher, rb.....lb, Broad

Duncan, g.....g, Cameron

Score—Bethlehem Steel Football Club

7; Puritan Young Men's League 1. Goals

McKelvey 2; Harris 2; Fleming, Pepper

Campbell for Bethlehem; Mackay for Puritan. Infractions—James Kerr, Philadelphia Lineman; R. Morrison, and James Young, Time of halves—45m.

NEW BEDFORD ST. MICHAELS

Bridges, ol.....or, Rogers

Wright, h.....ir, Driscoll

Cross, ir.....ll, Greenalde

Street, or.....ol, Adams

Britton, hb.....rb, St. Amand

Christie, chb.....chb, Lynn

Hodson, rib.....rib, Bouchard

Seddon, hb.....rb, Almeida

Dixon, rb.....lb, Greenalde

Score—New Bedford Celts 4; St.

Michael's Football Club 1. Goals—Parker

2; Wilson 2 for New Bedford; St. Amand for St. Michael's. Referee—Edward Pemberton. Linemen—Holmes and Lethbridge. Time of halves—45m.

NEWBURGH CLAN MACDUFF

Lamont, ol.....or, W. Nell

Fildes, ll.....ir, R. Kennedy

H. MacDonald, c.....c, McLaughlin

Patt, or.....ol, J. Kennedy

F. McDonald, hb.....rb, Boyle

S. Jamieson, chb.....chb, W. Kennedy

Brown, rb.....rb, Waite

Fletcher, lb.....rb, S. Neil

Reynolds, rb.....lb, Bone

Durham, g.....g, Reilly

Score—Newburgh Football Club 1;

Clan MacDuff 2; Gord Platt 1; New

England Referee—Thomas Cunningham,

Brooklyn, New York Linemen—J.

Fraser and J. Thompson, Time of halves—45m.

ST. GEORGE THISTLES

Shaw, ol.....or, J. Kilroy

Coward, h.....ir, T. Griffin

Harrison, c.....c, O'Ready

M. H. Wilson, or.....ol, J. Griffin

Watson, hb.....rb, Kehoe

Ackerman, chb.....chb, Kehoe

Ward, rb.....rb, J. E. Wilson

Wagner, h.....rb, Milligan

Whittaker, rb.....rb, Tidmarsh

Healey, g.....g, Speed

Score—Sons of St. George 2; Bridgeport

Thistles 1. Goals—M. H. Wilson, Coward

for St. George; Kehoe for Thistles. Referee—J. E. Schofield, Bristol, Connecticut.

Time of halves—45m. and 30m. overtime.

NORTHWEST HAS A BIG CONTEST

State University of Montana Meets Washington State College on the Football Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MISSOULA, Montana—Football interest in the northwest is centered on the Washington State College-State

University of Montana game here today. The Washington State College team lost its clear claim to the Northwest Conference championship when the University of Washington defeated the Pullman aggregation, 13 to 7.

Previously the Washington State team had gone through hard schedule without being scored on and was the favorite in the state title race, but lost when the university scored twice, first after a blocked punt and again after an 80-yard march up the field.

The victory last Saturday of Minnesota over Michigan was expected, and the decisive score of 34 to 7 fairly indicates the strength of the teams. Several fairly good pitchers have been discovered and with the coaching given by Messing and other baseball experts, it is anticipated that they can be developed into excellent performers. At fielding the men are showing up fairly well, but the bad condition of most of the outfields and the men's former non-acquaintance with fast ground balls, makes a combination which will need a lot of adjusting.

But, under the conditions, the man in the field is considered fairly satisfactory.

The men field without gloves and their catching of fly balls is perfect. They appear to be unable, as yet, to make a far better showing without it. The manner of signals between the catcher and pitcher has not been mastered as yet.

The pitcher just pitches and that is all there is to it.

The prospects for baseball in the Polish Army are excellent, and with its adoption as an army game it is bound to spread throughout the country to the various athletic clubs, etc.

The work of the officers' and men's training school at Mondovi is a big factor in the encouragement of the game.

Mr. Messing and the other Y. M. C. A. directors are giving classes daily, and when the men have acquired the indoor games they are put through the regular outdoor diamond game, and after four weeks' training are sent out to those camps calling for instructors and teach others. When a camp is considered good, the regular instructor with the outdoor game.

and the regulation outdoor diamond game is being played at all the camps. Several fairly good pitchers have been discovered and with the coaching given by Messing and other baseball experts, it is anticipated that they can be developed into excellent performers. At fielding the men are showing up fairly well, but the bad condition of most of the outfields and the men's former non-acquaintance with fast ground balls, makes a combination which will need a lot of adjusting.

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SPORTS ACTIVE AT CAMBRIDGE

Several Old Blues Are Back at the University to Help Start Up Athletics Again

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England—For many generations it has been customary for all and sundry to regard university sport as the ideal of what sport should be. In the old days hundreds of thousands of people went to see the boat race year by year, not so much because they were interested in rowing, but because it was regarded as the cleanest sporting event of the year. There were no side issues or ulterior motives; the men rowed simply

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FURTHER DECLINE
IN LIBERTY BONDS

New Low Levels Established for Various Issues, and at Current Market Prices the Yield on Investment Is Substantial

NEW YORK, New York—The Secretary of the Treasury's offering of new issues of 4½ per cent certificates of indebtedness and announcement of large purchases of outstanding Liberty bonds for account of sinking fund in the past did not have any stimulating effect on the market for Liberty bonds at the opening this week. Every issue except the 3½ per cent added further substantial declines to the downward tendency under way, almost uninterruptedly, since the beginning of October.

The Liberty bond market has been under pressure for some time, reflecting, it is believed, selling by corporations and other heavy taxpayers with a view to taking their losses before the close of the current calendar year. The Secretary of the Treasury's announcement seems to have aggravated this selling.

At Tuesday's closing prices, every war issue except the 3½ shows prices substantially below the closing of September 6, just before the Secretary of the Treasury's encouraging statement about the Treasury's finances which marked the beginning of the upward movement in the Liberty bond market in the latter part of September. Some Liberty issues now offer remarkably good yields. The third 4½, for instance, yield about 5.07 per cent, the Victory 4½ 5 per cent, the fourth 4½ 4.87 per cent, the second 4½ 4.80 per cent, and the 3½ 3.49 per cent.

The following table shows the closing prices of the Liberty bonds and Victory notes on September 6, the highest closing price attained by each issue around October 1, and the closing prices on November 25, with corresponding yields:

	Sept.	Nov.
6 Yield High Yield 25 Yield		
3½	59.98	59.50
4½	59.98	59.50
5½	59.98	59.50
6½	59.98	59.50
7½	59.98	59.50
8½	59.98	59.50
9½	59.98	59.50
10½	59.98	59.50
11½	59.98	59.50
12½	59.98	59.50
13½	59.98	59.50
14½	59.98	59.50
15½	59.98	59.50
16½	59.98	59.50
17½	59.98	59.50
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19½	59.98	59.50
20½	59.98	59.50
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31½	59.98	59.50
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36½	59.98	59.50
37½	59.98	59.50
38½	59.98	59.50
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211½		

CALL FOR SECESSION
IN NORTH ONTARIOSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

COBALT, Ontario—Alleged lack of recognition of the mining and lumbering districts has caused a movement to be launched in northern Ontario to bring about the secession of that part of the Province from southern Ontario, and leading citizens in the north have planned to hold a monster convention in January for the purpose of discussing the question in detail. Much of the discontent has arisen, it is alleged, through the appointment by the Hon. E. C. Drury of Mr. H. Mills, a former locomotive engineer, as Minister of Mines. The mines of Sudbury and Timiskaming, they point out, constitute the foundation of the mining industry of Ontario, great industrial centers having grown up on the nickel deposits of Sudbury, the silver mines of Cobalt, and the great gold lodes of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. The mining interests, they say, do not object to organized Labor figuring in Canadian politics nor to the appointment of any man to administer any industry with which he is familiar. In the recent election all the above districts voted against the Independent Labor Party.

Amongst others to give support to the movement is C. M. McCarthy, magistrate of the Elk Lake district, who puts the case for seceding from Ontario in the following language: "When speaking of the northern part of Ontario, we take in the districts of Patricia, Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Sudbury, Cockrane, Temiskaming, and the northern part of Nipissing. This is about 1000 miles from east to west. From North Bay to Albany on James Bay is 470 miles, and Ontario goes farther north than that point. The southern part from the boundary line between Quebec and Ontario at the County of Prescott to the boundary between the State of Michigan and Essex County is 560 miles and from Toronto to North Bay is 225 miles. Roughly, the north has 470,000 square miles and the south 112,500 square miles."

"The north with its gold, silver, nickel, copper, iron, and other shipping mines, and the discovered deposits not fully developed, such as feldspar, fluor spar, graphite, mica, lead, iron, pyrite, corundum, molybdenite, gypsum, lignite, coal, platinum, pearl, diamonds, oil clay, and peat, besides the timber farm lands, fur and fisheries, is vastly greater in wealth and mileage than the south. If the wonderful development of the north goes on as it has done during the last few years it will require new laws to suit the new conditions of the country, and those laws will not always be suitable to the south. Conditions are different, therefore laws should be different."

CITY COMMISSIONS
URGED FOR CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A strong argument for the general adoption of the city management system was made by Clifton Rogers Woodruff, secretary of the National Municipal League of Philadelphia, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal. Mr. Woodruff argued that this plan, with an elective city commission as legislators, and an appointive professional city manager to carry out the policies they devised, was the best known system, combining the democratic powers of representation with the expert administration of trained and experienced city governors, just as any large industrial corporation would employ experts to carry on its business.

This plan, he said, had been adopted in 125 American cities and towns, and not one of them had ever shown even an inclination to revert to the old system. On his last visit to Montreal, some years ago, Mr. Woodruff said he had discussed the commission form of government for cities. This city manager plan was the natural outgrowth of that system, and he believed it would be more and more adopted by the more progressive American and Canadian municipalities, with the result that it would produce a separate profession, that of expert city managers.

Mr. Woodruff's ideas were greeted with approval by a good-sized gathering, which included a number of leaders in civic reform work, with representatives of various organizations engaged in the advocacy of improved civic government.

WAR WORKERS THANKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A cablegram has been received by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, from Viscount Milner, Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the thanks of His Majesty, King George, to the overseas workmen who volunteered to work in British munitions factories during the war. The message reads as follows: "Now that the repatriation of overseas workmen who volunteered their services for the production of ships and munitions during the war is completed, I am commanded by the King to request you to give publicity to His Majesty's appreciation of the value of the services rendered by the men who volunteered from Canada. He understands that the excellent behavior of these volunteers, and the sustained and steady application displayed by them in their work has earned the highest praise. (Signed) Milner."

SIGNIFICANCE OF CANADA'S LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Minister of Finance for Canada, Sir Henry Drayton, has issued a statement in regard to the recent Victory Loan, in which he expresses his gratification at its success. Speaking of the response of the public, he says: "I know of many subscriptions made which practically

SCHOOLS; ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SCHOOLS

BEACON
A Country-City Boarding and Day School
for Boys and Girls

Beacon School is established not only for the purpose of imparting the highest educational ideals but for the upbuilding of character. It has been incorporated in order that it may as an organization more efficiently carry out this purpose and work.

Its faculty is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conceptions of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with play ground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

The school is an annual combination of the advantages of the city and the joy of life in the country. The class rooms are located in the most attractive residential section of Brookline, the estate of the school is situated in the Blue Hills. Special arrangements may be made for day pupils to enjoy the farm and all school activities. Hillside—the summer camp of 65 acres—open for boys and girls July and August.

MRS. ALTHEA H. ANDREW, Principal, 1440 Beacon St., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Telephone Brookline 7017

The Principia
Established 1898

A co-educational school with enrollment of four hundred pupils, one half of whom are living on the grounds. Upper School and Junior College. Emphasis laid on individual character development. Fully equipped laboratories, art studios, and libraries. All branches of athletics encouraged. Two large gymnasiums with swimming pools. Classes for boys and girls. Science, Art and Commercial Courses.

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and Pa. Ave.
Washington, D. C.

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16TH YEAR

Faculty of Thirty includes—Emmanuel Wad, J. C. Van Hulsteyn, C. E. Christian, Edgar J. Paul, Weston Carter, George H. Miller.

Year Book Mailed

WANTED—Mother's helper in refined Christian family, children 3, 6 and 8; advantageous house to live in, maid essential. Box 99, Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

RELIABLE woman wanted for general housework and to assist in care of 2 children. Tel. 569391. Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Attendant for woman Address P. O. Box No. 725, Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Clifford in Search of a Vocation

"Every passenger that wants Lakeville, please get out!"

The shrill voice of a boy, ringing down the length of the shabby old car into which long dusty shafts of afternoon sunshine were shifting, was so unlike the usual summons of the gruff brakeman that most of the travelers by the 3:10 local from the city turned and stared curiously. There near the door stood an eager lad in knickerbockers and a sweater, jumping excitedly up and down on one foot and hallooing through his small closed fists.

When the engine had puffed on its way, leaving behind the expanse of shining lake, the boy strode up to the brakeman, who leaned against the iron gate on the platform, grinning his amusement.

"Do you say your name's Pete?" he inquired, sidling up in friendly fashion to the six-foot brakeman. "Well, Pete, tell me what the next station is, won't you? so I can shout that out, too. It's the greatest fun ever was! Jiminy! I never knew what I was missing, always going every place in an automobile."

Pete laughed boisterously, as he thumped the little fellow on the back. "Sure, Mike," said he; "this is the life, kid. Though some of the fellers might not turn down a ride in a flivver. The next station's Southport. Go to it. I'll keep outer yer tracks."

At the next station, accordingly,

Clifford gleefully went through the same proceeding of calling out the name, swinging off the lower step before the train had quite come to a stop, then standing at attention while the passengers alighted.

Once he picked up a child, not so much smaller than himself, who was hesitating in his descent, struggling manfully at setting down his burden upon the platform; again he helped a woman with her heavy bag, feeling every inch a gallant gentleman as he did so.

Then, when the last straggler had left the train, he swung his arms wildly in a great circle, motioning to the engineer to proceed. He did not notice that Pete was behind him; never did it occur to him to doubt that the welfare of that train depended upon his own efforts.

On and on they went through the autumn countryside, past smoking bonfires of leaves, past heaps of rosy apples or orange pumpkins awaiting Thanksgiving. At station after station Clifford went through the same performance. In all his little life, he had never felt so important before. But, after a while, evening began to fall; there were fewer and fewer passengers climbing on and off and the air grew so chilly that Clifford's soft brown sweater felt rather thin. But still, Pete let him carry a lantern and swing it thrillingly up and down and around at each station, just when he felt that it was time for the train to start up again. Then, all at once, the train came to its destination, much to Clifford's amazement. He had, somehow, never thought that such a thing could happen; he had always pictured a train as going on and on forever, like the brook that the children in school recited poems about.

"But what shall I do now?" he demanded of Pete, in a voice that had a little quiver in it. "I—I think I'm pretty hungry."

"Well, now," said burly Pete, reassuringly. "Would yer like to go back with me, by the 6 o'clock? It'll be just an hour fer yer to wait. Think yer said yer folks lived down by Oakdale, in the big house on the hill, perhaps? That's all right. I'll see yer back again. Here's a bite of sandwich, kid, and inside the station I'll get yer a drink of milk, maybe."

Clifford was past resistance of any kind. He went into the station with his big friend, accepted the scanty supper and obediently curled up in a corner of the waiting room bench, his tousled head upon Pete's rolled-up coat, to sleep a little before train time. At 6 o'clock he imagined that he was quite refreshed and ready for further adventures. Once more he set about relieving Pete of his duties, but after a few stations he gave it up.

"I'll leave it to you," he confided to Pete. "I've done my bit—that's what Daddy says sometimes; now I'll just watch you the rest of the time. I used to think I would be a brakeman when I'm a man. It's very splendid, of course, but—there are a great many stations, you know, Pete. I'll have to think it over when I get home."

Just a trifle sheepishly he seated himself and began to watch the lights that went twinkling so fast by the car windows; then a pleasant gentleman in a golf suit came and pushed in alongside. To be sure, it was Mr. Trevor's Daddy's friend, who came often to the house upon the hill.

"Hello, Clifford," remarked Mr. Trevor serenely. "You've always told us you would be a brakeman, of course, but I hadn't thought of your achieving it quite so soon. Couldn't believe it was you, not at first. How do you like it, old man?"

"It's the splendiferous thing I ever did," answered Clifford with emphasis. "But—but, Mr. Trevor, are you going to tell them where I've been? You see, no one knew. Nobody thought that a boy, 14 years old, would want to ride on a train and try being a brakeman. An auto's all well enough when you are very little and can't reach up the high car steps; but I'm grown up now and I wanted to go on a train. I knew Mother wouldn't understand very well, so I just started off alone after school. It has been ballyhooed!" finished Clifford, thrusting out his little chest proudly, inside his little sweater. "But, I say, I s'pose you'll tell on me, Mr. Trevor."

"Not to any disagreeable degree," said Mr. Trevor. "I'll only explain that you were testing out the duties of the brakeman, in order to select your future vocation with due deliberation. Nothing like it, old chap. Always know what you want, then go

to it. If every one knew as well, the world would be an easier place to live in. All you have to do is to tell the family that you've found what you want to do when you are a man. It will be all plain sailing. I'll go up to the house with you, on purpose to hear how they take the news."

"But—Mr. Trevor—perhaps, after all—maybe—How do I know I hadn't rather be a clown in a circus and drive the pig through the hoop?" But just then they drew up at the Oakdale station.

Pierrot and Columbine

This is the story of Pierrot and Columbine, out of which you may make a play for your toy theater. You are to fit words to this story that your audience may hear what these two said to one another.

Once upon a time, in a little village in Italy, many years ago, there dwelt a peasant, named Pantaloan, who had a beautiful daughter, called Columbine. They lived in a little yellow stucco house that had a red-tiled roof. This house was on the market-place close by the parish church. The lower floor was taken up by a shop, where Pantaloan sold fresh fruit and vegetables, as well as flowers, which Columbine would gather for him in the woods of Arcadia. She also minded the shop when her father was reading, for he was fond of his old books, of which he had a surprising number stored away on shelves in a little back room. Under the fireplace in this study, beneath a loose stone, Pantaloan kept his bag of gold into which went the profits from his shop. He was saving his money for Columbine, and his greatest pleasure, next to hearing her sing a happy song as she went about her work, was to take out his bag of an evening and count all the yellow, shining pieces of metal.

Across the market place, directly opposite, was another stucco house, only this one was pink and its tiled roof was a deep plum color. It was the house of Pierrot, Columbine's favorite playmate. He was a quiet, dreamy boy, who loved to sing old ballads and sometimes he wrote verses himself.

On market days he peddled his ballads for a penny apiece among the shepherds and shepherdesses who came from the neighboring pastures of Arcadia to bring their sheep to market. When he passed her house, playing upon his lute and singing his songs, Columbine would wave to him from her father's shop. Sometimes he would pause to pick out a large red apple or to show her a copy of some newly-written verses. Columbine liked his poems which were all about the shepherds and their flocks, the flowers of the fields, and the joys of country life. Or, if trade were not brisk, Pierrot and Columbine would go into the study and sit before the hearth, while Pantaloan read to them from a big book, all about the noble Roland of France. Indeed, the little village was a pleasant place, and Columbine and Pierrot were happy there.

Farther up the market place, between the church and the northern gate of the town, there lived a mischievous boy by the name of Harlequin. He liked to play practical jokes, such as springing suddenly out of doorways to startle passers-by. Columbine had often spoken to him about these stupid jests, but he was so full of gaiety and high spirits that he would not give them up. It was his special delight to tease Pierrot, who was serious and not given to horseplay, and to mimic his ballad-singing.

At last another market day came around and Harlequin persuaded Columbine to go with him, as usual, to see the players. Her white lamb was now big enough to follow her, but the pig was always left at home. There was more excitement than usual on this day when the players had set up their stage, for rumor had reported that a new comedy, famous throughout all Italy, was to be acted. Imagine Columbine's surprise, as the play began, when she discovered that the girl who played the heroine in the story was called Columbine! But this was nothing to her amazement when another Harlequin stepped forth! He capered about just as did her friend standing by her side. Even Harlequin himself was startled and puzzled by his double. And there, over in one corner, sat another Pantaloan, reading in a book. She could not understand how it was that the actors were playing a scene from her own village. And the climax came when she heard a well-known voice, singing behind the scenes a song that she knew Pierrot had written before he went away. The singer at length appeared and Colum-

bine went to see the players. One time Pierrot brought Columbine a tiny white lamb, with a blue ribbon around its neck, and gave it to her for a pet. Harlequin, not to be outdone but still full of mischief, bought her at the same time a black and yellow piglet, which squealed shrilly when she picked it up. It was a funny sight to see Columbine standing in the market square, with a lamb under one arm and a pig under the other, watching the players. Harlequin capered about with joy, shouting his laughter.

In the cool of the evening, after the players had folded up their stage and its scenery, the shepherds and shepherdesses would join in quaint folk dances in the market square, all holding hands in a ring. Pierrot would play for the dancing on his lute, and often Columbine, who was noted for her grace, would dance by herself in the center of the ring. As for Harlequin, he would leap in the air, turn handsprings, and make everybody laugh at his marvelous agility. Even Pantaloan would look up from his book, when he sat in his doorway, and smile when he saw such goings-on.

Then, one day, Pierrot decided to go out into the world to seek his fortune. He set forth with all his belongings in a bundle, tied to a stick over his shoulder. In this bundle were some of his poems which he hoped to sell and thus become famous. He stopped at the little shop, to say good-bye to Columbine, and, although she would rather have had him stay and play with her, she gave him a smile and a red apple to eat on the way. Harlequin went with Pierrot as far as the town gate and saw him disappear along the road toward Mantua, a big city beyond the hills.

Months passed and no one heard anything from Pierrot, for letters were uncertain and difficult to send in those days. Columbine sometimes wondered, especially in the evening, how he was faring and whether he had yet earned fame. Harlequin also missed Pierrot, for he had now no one on whom to play his practical jokes. Pantaloan would read to them out of his old books about the wonders of the great cities of the world, and Columbine would try to guess what Pierrot was doing and if he were seeing all these marvels her father read about. But she was patient, for she knew it took a long time to seek a fortune and she never doubted that Pierrot would return.

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bine, and his face broke into a smile. He came down from the stage and went toward them. Columbine and Harlequin rushed to greet their playmate, happy because he had come back to them and was now famous, as he had promised he would be.

That evening every one said that never had Columbine danced so well,

nor Pierrot played so sweetly upon his lute. And Harlequin outdid himself with his high leaps and bounds. And they all lived happy ever afterward.

have become aware of the situation, save for one little incident.

After the state election one year—you know how each town's state ballot is sent in to the Capitol to be recorded, and how the vote of a single town will sometimes decide a closely contested election—it was found that no ballot had yet been received from that place. Due time was allowed for the steamer mails to arrive—still no ballot; then official inquiry was sent. From the sole inhabitant left on the

have many workers, but we have still much to do and the summer is nearly over. If we do not hurry, we shall not be ready when the fall and winter come. This is the winter bud department," she explained. "The work of wrapping the buds is all done in the summer, you know."

"Oh, is it?" cried Patty. "I thought the buds came in the spring."

"They unfold then, but a tree sleeps during the winter and the buds must all be prepared before the leaves fall."

"Don't they feel cold?" asked Patty, thinking of the tiny buds on the big, bare trees during all the long winter months.

"Oh, no, indeed; we take care of that here. Some of them are wrapped in down, some in wool and all have ample protection, so that they are snug and warm. I think I shall place you at this table," continued Mistress Summer, stopping at a table where in a long tray were deposited a number of tiny green and white objects, so small that Patty could hardly see them.

"This," said her instructor, "is where we pack the willow buds. At the base of each leaf-stalk, we must place a bud. First, picking up a minute speck of white, 'comes next year's flower cluster. That goes in the center; then around it we must place five or six leaves, so arranged that there is a tiny space left between each, and when they unfold, they can form a spray. Around these must be folded the wrapper, made of two leaves joined at the margin." With a dexterous turn, Mistress Summer took the tiny bits, pressed them here and pinched them there and in a twinkling had the sweetest, hardest little bud that Patty had ever seen.

"Now, my dear, you try it," she said, turning to Patty.

Patty took the different parts, just as she was told, and tried her best, but there came out a great fat bud which unfolded as soon as she laid it down.

"Oh, dear!" cried Patty, greatly disengaged. "I never can do it!"

"Oh, yes, you can," replied Mistress Summer, reassuringly. "All you need is a little practice. So long as you've never done any wrapping, perhaps it would be better to start you on something else. Suppose we try the beech buds; they are easy to do."

Patty watched carefully to see how it was done, then she took up one of the shiny brown-green leaves in her fingers and gave it a few quick turns. In a moment she had a tightly wrapped, long, slender bud, somewhat similar in appearance to the paper beads she was making at home for a chain, only much smaller and more pointed at the ends.

"That is splendid!" cried Mistress Summer. "I am sure you will prove an apt scholar. You may stay here for a while," she added, placing a tray of tender young beech leaves in front of Patty, "and when you have finished these, the alder tassels will be ready for varnishing."

At first, Patty made slow progress, for the leaves were so tiny and her fingers seemed so clumsy; but, after a while, she could pick up a leaf and fold it almost as dexterously as one of the queer little workers beside her.

When she had finished her tray, she went down to where the alder tassels were laid out, row after row, and helped to dip them one by one in a pot of varnish, which Mistress Summer told her would act as a waterproof and keep them warm and dry all through the winter storms. Far

ther along a group of workers were folding tiny crimson maple leaves, creasing them as one would a fan; while, at the table beyond, oak leaves were being folded lengthwise down the middle, so that their sides came together like a book, and across the aisle in minute fur-lined receptacles tiny leaf buds of the honey locust were being placed. At other tables still other workers were busy, sorting, folding or packing. Patty would like to have visited them all, but it was nearly time to go home, so she contented herself with a run back to her table to see how the beech buds were behaving. They were there as she left them, growing shinier and harder every minute and would be ready to attach to the beech twigs as soon as the old leaves began pushing off.

Mistress Summer came with her to the door and thanked her warmly for the help she had been.

"May I come and try again at the willow leaves?" Patty asked.

"Indeed, you may," answered Mistress Summer, greatly pleased, "and I am sure you will have no trouble now in wrapping them."

Patty thanked her and hurried away. She skipped up Twilight Lane, now rosy with the morning light, and reached home just as the milkman was putting the bottle on the steps.

"How funny!" exclaimed Patty. "Why, it's morning. It doesn't seem as if I had been up all night. I feel just as though I had had the longest and best sleep. Perhaps I can try the willow buds tonight."

Their doubts, however, were groundless. The monkey realized that he was entertained at "The Retreat" on sufferance, and never came again.

The Clever Monkey

"The Retreat" often served as a halfway house to friends journeying up into the Himalayas, so the "Blue Room" was always in a state of readiness to accommodate any stray or homeless traveler.

From among a large staff of native servants, Seta, the old bearer (the Indian substitute for a housemaid), was chosen to attend to the Blue Room, which in time became his great pride.

Daily he would labor up the stairs and carefully dust the room, to the accompaniment of a feeble, but decidedly oriental croon.

One of the members of the household was upstairs one morning when Seta made his pilgrimage to the Blue Room, so she could hear, more distinctly than usual, the rusty old voice. A few seconds after he had entered the room, the song was rudely interrupted by an exclamation of surprise, and Seta appeared in the doorway with a baffled look on his face.

The lady joined him at the door and peeped in. There, right in the middle of the best bed, sat an enormous monkey, surveying himself somewhat critically in a mirror which, in normal times, lived on the dressing-table.

The two onlookers set to work to shoo him out, but Mr. Monkey had no intention of quitting his comfortable quarters, and, quite unabashed, sat on. Their combined efforts in no way disturbed him, so the bearer and his fellow shoer departed, leaving the monkey in as contented a frame of mind as they had found him.

Patty took the different parts, just as she was told, and tried her best, but there came out a great fat bud which unfolded as soon as she laid it down.

"Oh, dear!" cried Patty, greatly disengaged. "I never can do it!"

"Oh, yes, you can," replied Mistress Summer, reassuringly. "All you need is a little practice. So long as you've never done any wrapping, perhaps it would be better to start you on something else. Suppose we try the beech buds; they are easy to do."

Patty watched carefully to see how it was done, then she took up one of the shiny brown-green leaves in her fingers and gave it a few quick turns. In a moment she had a tightly wrapped, long, slender bud, somewhat similar in appearance to the paper beads she was making at home for a chain, only much smaller and more pointed at the ends.

"That is splendid!" cried Mistress Summer. "I am sure you will prove an apt scholar. You may stay here for a while," she added, placing a tray of tender young beech leaves in front of Patty, "and when you have finished these, the alder tassels will be ready for varnishing."

At first, Patty made slow progress, for the leaves were so tiny and her fingers seemed so clumsy; but, after a while, she could pick up a leaf and fold it almost as dexterously as one of the queer little workers beside her.

When she had finished her tray, she went down to where the alder tassels were laid out, row after row, and helped to dip them one by one in a pot of varnish, which Mistress Summer told her would act as a waterproof and keep them warm and dry all through the winter storms. Far

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THE HOME FORUM

Thanksgiving With the "Oldtown Folks"

When the apples were all gathered and the yellow pumpkins were rolled in from many a hill, and the corn was husked; and the labors of the season over, and the warm, late days of Indian summer came, dreamy and calm and still, with just enough frost to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm, benignant noons, there came over the community a sort of genial repose—a sense of something accomplished, and of a new golden mark made in advance on the calendar—and the deacon began to say to the minister, of a Sunday, "I suppose it's about time for the Thanksgiving proclamation."

Rural dressmakers about this time were extremely busy in making up festive garments, for everybody's new dress, if she was to have one at all, must appear on Thanksgiving Day. . . . My grandmother, who had long ceased with such earthly vanities, was at this time officially reminded by her daughters that her bonnet was not respectable, or it was announced to her that she must have a new gown. Such were the distant horizon gleams of the Thanksgiving festival. We also felt its approach in all departments of the household—the conversation beginning to turn on high and solemn culinary mysteries and recipes of wondrous virtue. . . . Yet all these were only dawnings and intimations of what was coming during the week of actual preparation, after the Governor's proclamation had been read.

The glories of that proclamation! We knew beforehand the Sunday it was to be read, and we walked to church with alacrity, filled with vague and gorgeous expectations. These cheering anticipations sustained us through what seemed to us the long waste of the sermon and prayers; and when at last the auspicious moment approached—when the last quaver of the last hymn had died out—the whole house rippled with a general movement of complacency. Thanksgiving Day now was dawning! We children poked one another and fairly giggled with unreproved delight as we listened to the crackle of the slowly unfolding document. That great sheet of paper impressed us as something supernatural, by reason of its mighty size, and by the broad seal of the State affixed thereto; and when the minister read, "By His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a Proclamation," our mirth was with difficulty repressed by admonitory glances from our sympathetic elders. Then, after a solemn enumeration of the benefits which the Commonwealth had that year received at the hands of divine Providence, came at last the



Christ Church, Boston, Massachusetts, from the etching by Dwight C. Sturges

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naming of the eventful day, and, at the end of all, the imposing heraldic words, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

And now comes on the week in earnest. In the very watches of the night preceding Monday morning, a preternatural stir below stairs, and the thunder of the pounding barrel, announced that the washing was to be got out of the way before daylight, so as to give "ample room and scope enough" for the more particular duties of the season.

Great as were the preparations for the dinner, everything was so contrived that nobody in the house should be kept from the morning service of Thanksgiving in the church and from listening to the Thanksgiving sermon, in which the minister was expected to express his views freely concerning the politics of the country, and the state of things in society generally, in a somewhat more secular vein than was deemed appropriate to the Lord's Day. But it is to be confessed that when the good man got carried away by the enthusiasm of his subject to extend these exercises beyond a certain length, anxious glances, exchanged between goodwives, sometimes indicated the weakness of the flesh, hawing tender reference to the turkeys and chickens and chicken pies, which might possibly be overdoing in the ovens at home. But your old brick oven was a true Puritan institution, and backed up the devotional habits of the housewives by the capital care that he took of whatever was committed to his capacious bosom.

A well-bred oven would have been ashamed of himself all his days, and blushed redder than his own fires, if a God-fearing house-matron, away at the temple of the Lord, should come home and find her pie-crust burned or underdone by his over or under zeal; so the old fellow generally managed to bring things out exactly right. When sermons and prayers were all over we children rushed home to see the great feast of the year spread. . . .

When dinner was over, my grandfather rose at the head of the table, and a fine, venerable picture he made as he stood there, his silver hair flowing in curls down each side of his clear, calm face, while, in conformity to the old Puritan custom, he called their attention to a recital of the mercies of God in His dealings with their family. It was a sort of family history, going over the various events which had occurred through the year; and closed all with the application of a time-honored text, expressing the hope that as years passed by we might so "number our days as to apply our bargains to wisdom"; and then he gave

out that psalm which in those days might be called the national hymn of the Puritans:

"Let children hear the mighty deeds Which God performed of old, Which in our younger days we saw, And which our fathers told.

"He bids us make His glories known,

His works of power and grace.

And we'll convey His wonders down Through every rising race.

"Our lips shall tell them to our sons, And they again to theirs;

That generations yet unborn May teach them to their heirs.

"Thus shall they learn that God alone,

Their hope serenely stands;

That they may never forget His works,

But practice His commands."

This we all unit in singing to the venerable tune of St. Martin's.

And now we youngsters tumbled into the best room under the supervision of Uncle Bill, to relieve ourselves with a game of "blindman's buff," while the elderly women washed up the dishes and got the house in order and the menfolk went out to the barn to look at the cattle, and walked over the farm and talked of the crops. In the evening the house was lighted all over with the best of tallow candles, which Aunt Lois had made with especial care for this illumination.—Harriet Beecher Stowe, in "Oldtown Folks."

Charmed Names

Scarcely any passages in the poems of Milton are more generally known, or more frequently repeated, than those which are little more than muster-rolls of names. They are not always more appropriate or more melodious than other names. But they are charmed names. Every one of them is the first link in a long chain of associated ideas. Like the dwelling-place of our infancy revisited in manhood, like the song of our country heard in a strange land, they produce upon us an effect wholly independent of their intrinsic value. One transports us back to a remote period of history. Another places us among the novel scenes and manners of a distant region. A third evokes all the dear classical recollections of childhood, the schoolroom, the dog-eared Virgil, the holiday, and the prize. A fourth brings before us the splendid phantom of chivalrous romance, the trophied lists, the embroidered hangings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamored knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses.—Macaulay.

A Dream of Old Christ Church

From out of the azure the sun looked down

With smiles that were cheery and bright—

Looked over the meadows, all sere and brown,

In the hues of autumn bedight;

Looked into our narrow old city street,

That brightened with every ray;

And sent down his cheerful smile to greet

Our church on that fair Sabbath day.

And the smile lay softly across the pane,

And fell into the quiet place;

It lingered awhile on the sacred Book,

And it lighted the pastor's face—

Then I heard his voice, in its welcome tone,

Read softly the words of the text:

How the pure in heart shall behold their God:

And I listened to hear the next.

But a voice I knew not went gravely on,

And I saw, o'er the sacred Book

Low-bending, a figure mine eyes knew not,

With a quaint and olden look...

And the pews were filled with unwonted guests,

In a goodly but strange array;

And I knew I was back in the early time

When His Majesty George held sway....

Then there came a change, as if years had passed,

Though I could not tell how nor when;

And many and earnest the people came

To their wonted places again.

And I heard the ringing of horses' hoofs,

As if they were hurrying by;

And the steady tramping of soldiers' feet.

And above it the bugle-cry.

And the pastor, raising his grateful voice,

Thanked God for the victories won,

For Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill.

And the deeds by patriots done;

And I heard him speaking of good true men.

Who the noblest of works had done—

Of Warren and Putnam, of Allen,

Gates,

And the leader, brave Washington,

And the prayers that rose on the even-

ning air,

With the people's glad "Amen!"

Was raised for the weal of a dear-

bought land.

Made happy by peace again....

But I looked when the silence came again:

I was back with mine own once more,

And the walls I had gazed on fresh and new

Were all worn and stained as before;

And the while I looked with an upturned face,

The antique chandeliers I saw

That had captured been from an old

French ship

By a British man-of-war.

And the marble bust of brave Washington

Was now in its place on the wall;

And the books that were given by the Second George,

With his seal—I beheld them all;

And the rich old silver, his princely gift,

I saw in its sacred place;

And the children sat in the organ-loft,

With reverent, listening face.

And I heard a voice that I knew full well

Speaking still of the pure in heart;

Then a benediction fell soft and slow,

And my thoughts came back with a start.

As a ray of the sunshine kissed my eye,

They oped in its cheery gleam.

And I said amen to the preacher's prayer.

And an amen too for my dream.

—From an anonymous poem sold for the benefit of Christ Church in 1869.

A Day of Nature

Thanksgiving Day is our one national festival that turns on home life.

It is not a day of ecclesiastical saints.

It is not a patriotic anniversary.

It is not a day celebrating a religious event.

It is a day of thanksgiving for the year's history.

And it must pivot on the household....

Remember God's bounty through the year.

String the pearls of His goodness.

Give this one day to thanks,

to joy, to gratitude.—H. W. Beecher.

A Timely Caroling

Departing summer hath assumed

An aspect tenderly illumined.

The gentlest look of spring;

That calls from yonder leafy shade

Unfaded, yet prepared to fade,

A timely caroling.

No faint and hesitating trill,

Such tribute as to winter chill.

The lonely redbreast pays!

Clear, loud, and lively is the din,

From social warblers gathering in

Their harvest of sweet lays.

—William Wordsworth

What, then, is the universal reason

The Thank-Offering

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

T

HANKSGIVING is, of course, as

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Altruistic Trend of Labor Unionism

LABOR organization in the United States appears, at last, to be definitely confronting popular government. And there is nothing surprising in such an opposition of forces. It is the logical result of a development that has been under way here for years. Labor organization became a great movement; labor unions rolled up like huge snowballs. They bulked larger and larger with each new turn. But always they represented only a part of the people, not the whole. Their interests were those of a part, not the whole. And it became clear, as the interests of the part now and then ran sharply counter to the interests of the rest, that sooner or later the part would find itself in direct opposition to the only organization that can represent the whole. That is to say, with the government. Thus the opposition of the present moment is an opposition that was suggested by the steel strike; that was defined and elucidated by the Boston police strike and the Massachusetts gubernatorial election, and that was brought to the point of a cold-blooded test in the strike of the coal miners.

Such an opposition is not of necessity hostile. In fact, on the assumption that the miners are seeking merely a square deal, and no class advantage at the expense of others outside their class, and recalling that the government must as truly represent the good of the miners as of all others who compose the citizenry of the nation, the confrontation is wholly friendly in proportion as it is thoroughly American. The situation is complicated by the presence of the employer group, to the extent that the employers set up an interest apart from the interests of the other two; but this complication is recognized by the government, as of course it is by the miners, and government will be stultified as completely if it allows the employer interest to prevent a square deal for the miners as it will be if it allows the interest of the miners to obtain a special consideration at the expense of the employers or the public.

So the present situation holds peculiar interest, distinct from its effect on the supply and distribution of coal. It offers an opportunity which, if correctly appreciated and wisely dealt with by all parties, may bring relief and benefit for all in times to come. Vast powers are at grips in this encounter. That they should separate with an unfair advantage attaching to any one party would be deplorable. Government holds no brief for either Capital or Labor, it is clear; but upon government is a significant responsibility, the responsibility to see justice done, without fear or favor, in the interests of the whole people, in which aggregate both capitalists and laborites are included. Government is on trial in this encounter. It must refute the charge that it upholds Capital at the expense of Labor or vice versa. For it to use this situation, or others like it, to crush capitalism or to break labor unionism is unthinkable, especially if, as now seems probable, the true correction of what evils there are in labor unionism lies in its development, not in its destruction.

One might almost state that probability as a certainty, in the light of the evolution of the labor union idea, as shown by experience. The movement is not thinking as it thought when it first gained momentum in this country. At least, the advanced sections are not thinking in the old way. In the beginning, labor organization was frankly selfish. It sought, through ultra-selfish methods, to secure improvement in the form of wages and proper working conditions; selfishness engendered in the laborers by the selfish methods of employers, perhaps, but still selfishness. And even on this basis, organization proved effective. It got what it went after. Wages were raised, working conditions improved, abuses minimized. But the improvement did not last, any more than the exercise of pure selfishness ever brings satisfaction. The gains won by organized Labor were, little by little, offset by the increased demands of Capital. Cost of living was increased. The very amounts conceded to Labor in the form of increased wages were levied against it in the form of increased prices for living necessities. A little was added, for good measure. Labor, therefore, made new demands, obtained new concessions, and once again found its advantage dissipated by new price levies. So the process has gone on through the years, round on round, until now some of the foremost spokesmen for Labor, witness Glenn E. Plumb at the Chicago National Labor Party convention on November 23, make no bones of saying that the round of strikes, increased wages, and raised prices is a losing game for Labor. That is to say, Labor has discovered what the old world is always proving, that mere self-seeking gets the seeker nowhere. In the long run, he is worse off than at first.

Whether the labor unions realize it or not, they are now turning from this narrow selfishness. They are becoming more altruistic. Witness this same Glenn E. Plumb, speaking before a congressional committee in September last. "There is a change coming in the nature of strikes," he said. "Formerly strikes have been carried on only to secure for Labor a larger share of the product which it makes. Hereafter they will be carried on to compel a reduction in profits. Labor must retain the right to strike to lower the cost of living." Yes, but the cost of living is something that affects everybody, not labor unionists alone. And so far as Mr. Plumb stands for Labor, Labor, in spite of itself, has begun to consider the amelioration of the troubles of others as well as its own. It would compel Capital to be satisfied with smaller profits, and thus prevent Capital from handing back the burden of increased wages; but in thus carrying on its old struggle with Capital it now undertakes, increasingly, to fight the battle of all consumers, regardless of whether or not they are included within the ranks of organized Labor. By force of circumstances, perhaps, but nevertheless, Labor will have to seek its own good in the good of all. And by force of

circumstances, also, it will have to depart far from mere self-seeking with respect to its own membership. Within the limits of the unions, laborers are brothers, are governed largely by fraternal considerations, by loyalty to the group. But what is this if not, again, the seeking of individual advantage in the advantage of all? The self in each laborer is held in leash by considerations based on group benefits. Each may share if he does his bit to help to secure them.

And now, with organized Labor facing popular government, is the group to learn group-sacrifice that the union of groups, which is the nation, may find a common benefit? That would seem to be the logical outcome of labor union development in the United States. As the individual unionist has learned to find his advantage in the good of his group, the group may now be on the point of discovering that its group interest is best subserved by group willingness to subserve the interest of all other groups. In such fashion, it seems, will economic acerbities be sweetened, and the people of the United States develop the true appreciation of community living to which their nation is pledged.

Education in India

THE latest quinquennial review of education in India, recently published, throws into strong relief what is, and for some time has been, the cardinal defect in the educational development of the country. Indian education is top-heavy to a most serious extent. Whereas, in the matter of elementary education, the great dependency is a long way behind most countries laying claim to civilization, in the matter of higher education she actually ranks next to England and Wales, and above France and Japan. According to the last census, less than 6 per cent of the population can read and write, and yet nearly one-half of 1 per cent of the population are enrolled in the secondary schools and universities.

Now, it might be thought, at first glance, that such a state of things as this was not altogether undesirable, at any rate as far as secondary education was concerned. One of the great difficulties in the way of developing elementary education in India is the difficulty in obtaining teachers, and, with the secondary schools and universities full to overflowing, it might be thought that a great army of potential teachers was being created. This, however, is certainly not the case. To the average Indian, education, far from being desirable as a means of fitting him to teach the people, is chiefly valuable because it separates him from them. In India, as in Egypt, as the result of a praiseworthy desire not to force "the native mind" into an alien mold, education has been made almost entirely a question of intellect. Ideas of duty and discipline, of common responsibility and civic obligation, upon which a really sound national life so utterly depends, receive but scant attention, until the Indian has come to look upon western education purely as a means of "getting on."

In one way or another he manages to pass the necessary examinations, which figure so largely in the university course, only to find, when he has secured his coveted B. A. degree, that it is very far indeed from being the talisman to fortune which he has expected. Every year the universities turn out hundreds and even thousands of "arts, graduates," qualified for nothing but minor clerkships. They find there is no opening for them in the "gentle" professions, amongst which they would certainly not include that of an elementary schoolteacher, and so they simply go to swell that ever-growing army of "educated" Indians which has recently proved such a fruitful field for the revolutionary and sedition monger.

In these circumstances, it is welcome to find, through the recently issued report of the Calcutta University Commission, that a determined effort is to be made to lessen the evils of this system. The so-called "arts college" is to be very largely abolished, and its place is to be taken by training institutions of all kinds, training colleges for teachers, technical schools, and commercial and agricultural institutes. Those who are capable of profiting by a "liberal education," conceived on genuine lines, are to be encouraged to acquire it. The movement is not in the direction of commercializing education, but, simply, in the direction of rendering it bona fide. The "gentle" idea is, however, to be swept away. If a man desires to follow one of the so-called learned professions, the way is to be open to him, but he is to be given clearly to understand that definite professions require definite training, and that the old "arts course," as the Indian understood it, is not the open sesame he dreamed it was.

Once the higher educational system begins to shift on to a sounder basis, beneficial effects cannot fail to filter downward. Teachers will become more numerous, and, with the advent of genuine ideals in education, there will, no doubt, gradually be evoked that national enthusiasm for educational advancement without which little real progress is possible.

General Smuts in Cape Town

Few men have a greater facility than has General Smuts, the Premier of the Union of South Africa, in saying the greatly needed thing. Again and again, in the course of the war, when there seemed to be some danger of the ideals for which the Allies were fighting growing dim, General Smuts, in some public utterance, would state these ideals afresh, and in so forceful a way as to lead public thought unerringly back again to its higher hopes. Thus, eighteen months before the conclusion of the armistice, at a time when Germany was enjoying an apparent heyday of insolent power, General Smuts insisted, in a memorable speech at the Guildhall, in London, that "great, silent, invisible forces" were fighting for the Allies. "In the end," he added simply, on that occasion, "it will be recognized that it was not so much our valor or the strength of our armies, but these deeper forces that carried us to victory."

And so, today, at a time when, in the tremendous clash of views over the world settlement, still in progress, there seems, once again, to be a danger of the ideals for

which the allied peoples struggled so long and so faithfully being lost sight of, General Smuts comes, once more, to the rescue. There was about his recent speech in Cape Town the same steady faith, the same fearless insistence on the paramount importance of the ideal, which characterized all his previous utterances.

General Smuts insists on keeping before the world the great fact that the war was a war of ideals, and that, as such, it was by no means brought to a conclusion by the signing of the armistice, last year. With all his remarkable ability for presenting an old theme in a new light, he patiently traced, once again, the evolution of the Prussian idea. With steady hand, he drew the picture of the German thinker confronted with Darwinism, seeing in it terrible possibilities, undreamed of by Darwin himself, and immediately setting himself to apply the theory "not only to the struggle for existence among the lower animals, but, ruthlessly, in every department of activity and thought."

The system remained with the Germans, General Smuts explained, not as a mere dream or as an ideal. They determined to try it as a big experiment. They tried it, and it was the most awful experiment in the history of the human race. They stopped at nothing. If it were a struggle for existence, and the strongest were to survive, they must not be held back by any qualms of conscience, but must pass through so that they might stand out as the survivor in the field of existence amongst the nations. If the war had meant anything at all, it had meant the complete defeat of such an idea, and the complete failure of one of the greatest experiments in materialism the world has ever witnessed. "Once more, the answer has been given," General Smuts declared, "that the victory is not with the strong, and that the crude views of Darwin do not apply to the realms of true ideas, but rather that victory is ever with the finer and nobler dictates of the human race."

So did the South African Premier restate, as it certainly needs to be periodically restated, the case against Germany. But immediately he had done so, he turned to point his hearers to the great task which still lay before them, namely, the actual realization, not only in the state, but in each individual in the state, of those ideals of real liberty and self-government for which they had fought.

Thanksgiving Day

THE tendency in the United States, possibly as elsewhere, seems to be to add to the list of gala days, holidays, and anniversary celebrations. This is natural enough, no doubt, because of a desire to accord proper appreciation and respect to occasions and events which have impressed themselves indelibly upon the Nation's traditions, history, or character. It may safely be asserted, however, without detracting in any sense from the genuineness of the various observances, that, in the United States, no holiday is more sincerely welcomed and appreciated than Thanksgiving Day. Distinctively, and in marked contrast to many other so-called holidays, Thanksgiving Day is not an occasion given to merrymaking and the more frivolous pleasures. One has but to read, for instance, the annual proclamations of national and state executives recommending a general observance of the day, to understand that the purpose is to stamp the occasion with a dignified solemnity. It is gratifying, too, to be able to say that the tendency of American thought is, generally speaking, to express genuine gratitude and thankfulness, not exuberantly or boisterously, but with a decorum and dignity befitting a sincere appreciation of all good gifts.

What other fixed or movable annual event can be compared to Thanksgiving Day when reminiscently regarded? Institutionally, the occasion is, of course, almost as old as the United States Government itself, and its observance has come to be regarded as a part of the Nation's unwritten law. Through all the years, however, as by common consent, the manner of keeping the day has remained practically unchanged, as the custom has extended throughout the length and breadth of the land. Originally a New England holiday, a day of secular rather than of sectarian devotion, when form of service gave place to community outpouring, the anniversary has preserved its beautiful traditions. And it has become, instead of a distinctively New England or even an American holiday, an occasion quite generally observed in all the lands where American influences have been felt. It is now, as it always has been, a day of reunions, a day when old friendships are renewed, and cemented, and when any differences which may have arisen are forgotten. In the hearts of men it signifies, in its own way, the end of a year and the beginning of a new one.

To those whom duty or inclination has called far from the scenes so dear, as one reviews the associations and events of Thanksgiving Days that have passed, the occasion is one of many tender memories. The sons and daughters of New England recall the merrymakings in the old home places in the wooded hills and in the villages. The sons and daughters of the pioneers who went out from the New England homes to the unconquered spaces of the western country, carrying with them the traditions and customs of an older civilization, cherish memories equally precious. There is a faint enchantment about those scenes as they are now recalled, a persistent impression that in those days Thanksgiving time always brought its skating, coasting, sleighing, the jingle of silver-toned bells, and wood smoke curling picturesquely from the front-room chimney. In silent retrospect one drives, snugly tucked under warm robes and blankets, along snow-covered country lanes. Neglected corn shocks stand like sentinels at regular distances in the fields which border the roadway. An obtrusive whipstock dislodges a mass of snow reposing on an overhanging limb, and it falls just in time to cover the face of the meditating boy whose thoughts have turned, quite naturally, from scenes by the wayside to those in which he is soon to play a merry part.

Thanksgiving Day, this year, may find those who have been accustomed to gather for its observance separated by states, or continents, or seas. The call of

the world and its activities has, for many people, made impossible the unbroken reunions of the days of old New England. But it has not changed the hearts of those at a distance or of those who remain nearer home, nor has it dimmed the spark of filial devotion which the day always rekindles. The boys and girls of yesterday have not forgotten. New scenes and new activities may have engrossed them, but they remember, as do the boys and girls of remoter yesterdays, the home fireside, the smiling faces, the benedictions. The glow from those homes has shined its light in every country of the globe, and it remains, for millions, a landmark and a beacon.

Notes and Comments

IN RESPONSE to certain comments made by members of a society of tailors, in Ireland, upon his treatment of the profession in one of his plays, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw recalls that the tailor has provided material for laughter for the playwright ever since the days of Shakespeare. Interesting relations between the tailor and the drama certainly began quite early, if one may judge from an old record of Beverley, England, where it is reported that, on the occasion of the presentation of the *Miracle play*, by the guilds, in honor of the visit of the Earl of Northumberland, in 1504, Richard Gaynstag, alderman of the tailors, was fined because his "play of the Sleeping Plate" was badly performed, "contrary to the ordination made thereof."

A NEW HAMPSHIRE BARN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
All brown and warm and full
Of mellow misty light,
Its portals, open flung, give
Scope upon the hazy hills.
Without, there flutter, lingering,
Some bees and butterflies,
With swift-winged birds,
That chirp and peep
Beneath its sheltering eaves—
Planning for autumn's flight.
Sweet scent of hay and clover
From the stalls of kine
Mingles with fragrance faint
Of apples, freshly culled
From orchards, lying lazy
In the autumn sun.
All sights and sounds
Of joy and peace that breathe.
A promise of glad rest
That comes, well earned, with
Our Thanksgiving Day.

MENTION of the reinforced concrete ship *Faith*, well named and apparently well justifying her name, recalls the doubts of two or three years ago when the idea of building an ocean-going vessel out of concrete first attracted general attention. Since then the *Faith* has seen plenty of service, as her record testifies. Her maiden voyage from San Francisco, where she was built, to Vancouver and then to the Panama Canal provided incidentally a stiff Pacific gale to test her seaworthiness; and then the owners sent her up the Atlantic coast to New York. From New York she went to South America and back, and then crossed to England, where a thorough overhauling proved that no harm had come to her. During thirty-five years afloat, said her captain, he had never met her equal. The natural conclusion is that many a vessel in the future will be built of reinforced concrete, and that some poet who writes of the sea will presently find the word that shall poetically describe concrete as a material for the making of ships.

FOR a long time the average citizen of the United States has probably thought of Mammoth Cave as a natural marvel the existence of which would never be threatened by private ownership, but the movement now under way to have the nation acquire the Mammoth Cave region as a national park reveals incidentally that it has long been private property. Some fifty-two acres of timberland, for which Mammoth Cave, so to speak, is the basement, were owned by Colonel Crohn, and bequeathed, in 1850, to three grandnieces as life tenants. There is a possibility that the estate will be divided among many private owners, and that sawmills will invade it. What would happen to the wonders of the famous cavern one does not know: but as it now is, a place of beauty and amazement; in a beautiful natural setting, one may believe that the nation will wish it to remain.

GRADUATING from the war, the "operatorless elevator" will now probably become equally useful in commercial warehouses, where the efficiency of elevators has for some years been a growing problem. The emergency of the war no doubt hastened the end for which elevator designers were working, but the fact that the United States Government had the system in operation was not generally known until after the armistice. The visible elevator man vanishes; the elevators are controlled and operated in groups from a switchboard, where a single operator keeps them in motion. Ninety such elevators, each large enough to carry four trucks, and with doors opening automatically when the load reached its proper floor, were in use at the Brooklyn army base. Thus the movement of goods in the great terminal warehouses, which has hitherto been interrupted and "slowed up" by the individual operation of the various elevators, will become continuous, and may reasonably remind the onlooker of Mr. Tennyson's famous brook.

REPORTS have it that Postmaster-General Burleson wishes to reduce the United States letter postage rate because he thinks that the department may show too great a profit. Of course, it may possibly have escaped his attention that the postal employees are still considered decidedly underpaid, even though they have just received increases in salary. All of which reminds one of the argument of the actress who, when members of a dramatic company were discussing what sort of present they should give to another member, and a book was suggested, said, "Oh, no; she has a book."